The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXXII. CHICAGO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1877. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BOYS' CLOTHING.

PARENTS OF CHICAGO.

GREAT BARGAIN!

BOYS' ALL-WOOL PANTS,

LINED THROUGHOUT,

FIFTY CENTS EACH!

Fit Boys aged from three years to ten.

BOSTON SQUARE-DEALING CLOTHIERS.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.

Male Sex clothed from the top of the head to the sole of the feet, including said head and feet.

FULL VALUE GIVERS AND PAINS-TAKERS,

Corner Madison and Clark-sts., and Branch at Milwaukee-av., corner Rucker-st.

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AMERICAN SILKS!

MANUFACTURE OF CHENEY BROS.

Black & Colored Gros Grain

DRESS SILKS.

Warranted all Silk, and guaranteed not to cut or wear shiny.

No other Silks, Foreign or Domestic, are manufactured on the same principle.

These fabrics are twenty-two inches wide, made expressly with an "unobtrusive lustre," which harmonizes beautifully with Camel's Hair, and all Fashionable Dress Goods in "Combination Suits," are perfect in color, substantial in appearance, and for their indestructible qualities are pre-eminently "The American Silk" for real service.

ALL-SILK ARMURE!!

A new and extraordinary serviceable fabric in Black and Colors, 22 inches wide, in a great variety of patterns, of a "soft, clinging texture," specially adapted for Polonaise and Suits.

ALL-SILK GROS FAILLE!

In brilliant evening shades, rivaling in effect the most expensive fabrics.

24-IN. FLORENTINE SILKS

In Black and Colors, for all purposes of lining.

Field, Leiter & Co.

EXPOSITION BUILDING,

SOLE AGENTS AT RETAIL.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

The 22nd CHRISTMAS IN CHICAGO.

A. H. MILLER,

Corner State and Monroe-sts., has the most Elegant Stock in his line in the West, and is adding New Goods daily direct from the Factory, comprising goods to Suit the Purses of All. Every Article Guaranteed as represented.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES, Etc.

FINE DIAMONDS, TIFFANY WATCHES, GORHAM SILVER, JEWELRY, NOVELTIES, FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

W. E. HIGLEY,

Late of N. MATSON & CO.,

N. E. cor. State and Madison-sts., second floor.

Elevator at entrance.

Only 12 DAYS MORE of the great closing-out sale of one of the oldest jewelers in the city. Watches and Jewelry at one-half the usual prices.

JOHN G. ASHLEMAN,

136 STATE-ST.

CARLING'S ALE.

CARLING'S ALE

IN BULK AND BOTTLE.

SOLE AGENTS FOR NORTHWEST.

F. W. HAYNE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF

Irish and Scotch Whiskies, Jamaica Rum, Brandy, Wines, Ales, &c., &c.

112 RANDOLPH-ST.

FURS.

Canada Fur Manufacturing Co.,

Are offering their large wholesale stock in Ladies' Sacques of Sheltland and Alaska Seal, Canada Mink, etc., all newest styles, long stock, and of their own make, at manufacturer's prices. Also, all other lines of Fur Goods in largest variety. This is the first instance in the history of the Fur Trade that you can purchase a single article at manufacturer's wholesale price and save 25 per cent.

Madison and Franklin-sts., Chicago.

BEAK & BUCHER.

GRATES AND MANTELS.

GRATES Plain, Gold and Nickel trimmed, and SLATE MANTELS. P. ROBASCO & HUMNEY 303 STATE-ST.

ART GALLERY.

Brand's Studios

Two Magnificent Suites of OPERATING ROOMS.

MR. BRAND wishes to announce that, owing to the completion of his additional Suite of Operating Rooms, he is prepared to furnish the most beautiful

Cabinet Photographs

At the extraordinarily low price of

$6 PER DOZEN!

The quality guaranteed to be superior to any produced in the city, artistic and elegant in every respect.

CARD PICTURES

The very best, at the uniform price of

$3 PER DOZEN!

Sitters can select any style of cards at the same price.

PERMANENT PORTRAITS IN

PURE CRAYON

A SPECIALTY.

Orders for the Holidays should not be delayed.

A Special Artist for

PHOTOGRAPHING CHILDREN.

Sittings by appointment.

STUDIOS AND GALLERY,

210 & 212 Wabash-av.

GLOVES.

KID GLOVES!

FIELD, LEITER & CO.,

EXPOSITION BUILDING,

Have received another invoice of the

"ABBOTT"

KID GLOVE.

2-Buttons, - - - - - $1.00

3-Buttons, - - - - - $1.50

The extraordinary sale of this Glove since the fire, assures us it is the best offered in this market at the price.

OVERCOATS.

BRANCH OF THE NEW YORK Bowery Loan Office,

208 S. CLARK Near Adams.

OVERCOATS, at	$ 2.44
OVERCOATS, at	7.18
OVERCOATS, at	9.67
OVERCOATS, at	5.00
OVERCOATS, at	11.33
GREAT SPECIALTY SUIT, —worth $20,	$9.16

All other goods from our New and Fall Stock at less than half their value, sold to cover advances, at the NEW YORK BOWERY LOAN OFFICE, 208 SOUTH CLARK-ST., near Adams, CHICAGO.

Open evenings till 8, and Saturdays to 11 p. m.

FINANCIAL.

COUNTY ORDERS And City Vouchers Bought By

LAZARUS SILVERMAN, Chamber of Commerce.

City of Chicago Bonds and Interest.

CHICAGO, Dec. 13, 1877.—City of Chicago Water-Loan Bonds and all City of Chicago Coupons due Jan. 1, 1878, will be paid at the City Treasurer's Office, if presented prior to the 24th inst. Bonds and Coupons not so presented will be paid in New York as usual.

J. A. FARWELL, Comptroller.

FOREIGN.

Great Activity Reported in the English Navy Department.

Sudden Orders Dispatched to the British Mediterranean Fleet.

Russian Official Report of the Losses at the Capture of Plevna.

Over Four Thousand Turks Killed and Wounded in That Fight.

The Invaders Will Push Across the Balkans and Open Negotiations.

Vague Report of Another Russian Victory Near Elena.

Osman Pasha Addresses a Caustic Note to the Sultan.

Scenes and Incidents In and About Plevna Before the Surrender.

A Full List of the New Cabinet Selected by Dufaure.

The Choice Approved by MacMahon and the Left.

THE SITUATION.

OSMAN PASHA.

[*By Cable to The Chicago Tribune.*]

LONDON, Dec. 14—4 a. m.—Accounts agree that Osman Pasha's army did not reach 30,000 men, and probably did not much exceed 25,000. Osman Pasha will arrive in Bucharest to-day. About the 1st of December it was stated that he had sent information to Constantinople of his ability to hold out indefinitely.

THE REVERSE WAS TRUE.

His communication was a severe arraignment of the Turkish Administration for incapacity and intrigue, as he wished to retreat to Orkinhieh before Plevna was entirely invested, thus uniting with Mehemet Ali's army and saving his own. He refused further obedience to the Constantinople Government, but said he should hold out till the last for the sake of his own reputation. The bulk of the Russian troops at Plevna will go to reinforce the Czarowitch, though possibly he may not need them. Particulars of

THE BATTLE ON THE RIVER LOM

cannot be learned to-night, but it was a serious affair. At Bucharest it was reported that Elena has been recaptured with 12,000 Turkish prisoners.

ENGLAND.

Important orders were dispatched to the British fleet at Besika Bay at the close of the Cabinet meeting yesterday, and the war-steamer Rupert has left Constantinople in haste to convey them to the Admiral. Another Cabinet Council will be held to-morrow, at which every member of the Cabinet will be present, a special Queen's messenger having been sent to each Minister. It would seem impossible that England should take any warlike steps, yet there is a widespread feeling that some sudden action may occur to hurry her into a position equivalent to belligerency. Probably to-morrow will decide.

AT THE OPENING OF THE TURKISH PARLIAMENT

no mention was made by the Sultan of the recent defeats, or of any projects for peace, but rather a determination to continue fighting indefinitely.

IN FRANCE

the crisis is ended by the acceptance of the Dufaure Ministry by MacMahon. The most important members are Macera, Interior; Gen. Borel, War; Leon Say, Finance; Pothnau, Marine; and either M. Waddington or Saint Vallier, Foreign Affairs.

WAR NOTES.

LOSSES AT PLEVNA.

BUCHAREST, Dec. 13.—According to official returns the Russian losses in the fighting preceding the surrender of Plevna were ten officers and 182 men killed, and forty-five officers and 1,307 men wounded. The Turks lost 4,000 killed and wounded, and the prisoners taken include ten Pashas, 128 staff officers, 2,000 officers, 30,000 infantry, and 1,200 cavalry. Seven-seven cannon were also captured. The first batch of prisoners, numbering 10,000, have already started for Bucharest.

THE REPORTED BATTLE.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A dispatch from Bucharest, referring to the fight near Metchka, reports that thirty tabors of Turks attacked Metchka on the 11th inst., but were brilliantly repulsed by forces under Vladimer and the Czarowitch.

ANOTHER BATTLE.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A Bucharest correspondent telegraphs that a report is current here that the Russians gained a great victory near Elena, taking 12,000 prisoners.

REPORTED BATTLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 13.—A report prevailed last night that a great battle had been fought between Metchka and Rustchuk—result unknown. Official reports from Turkish headquarters only mention an affair with six Russian battalions.

UNKNOWN.

The fall of Plevna is still unknown to the Turks generally, so it is impossible to estimate its effect upon the population.

MEDIATION.

No overtures for mediation have been made to any foreign embassies.

CHAKIR PASHA,

appointed to replace Mehemet Ali, has resigned his command on account of ill-health.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—It is said the suggestion has been laid before the British Cabinet that Constantinople be made a free city under the guarantee of European Powers.

RESISTANCE TO THE LAST.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 13.—The news of the fall of Plevna has been received with calmness and fortitude. The journals urge resistance to the last.

TURKISH PARLIAMENT.

The Turkish Parliament was opened to-day by the Sultan. All the Turkish dignitaries and foreign Ambassadors were present. The speech from the throne was reserved in tone, and alludes neither to peace nor mediation.

THE MONTENEGRINS.

RAGUSA, Dec. 13.—The Montenegrins have cut the communication between Podgoritza and Scutari.

THE SULTAN'S SPEECH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 13.—The Sultan in his speech to-day said: "I must again appeal to the patriotism of my subjects to protect our legitimate rights."

ACHMET EYOUB.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 13.—Achmet Eyoub is expected at Kamarli.

FOREIGN AMBASSADORS BUSY AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 14.—Frequent interviews are taking place among foreign Ambassadors.

ORDERED TO BESIKA BAY.

A special from Alexandria, Egypt, reports that the British ironclad Rupert has suddenly been ordered to proceed to Besika Bay.

WILL NOT PROPOSE PEACE TERMS.

VIENNA, Dec. 13.—A Bucharest dispatch says: "In Russian official circles it is not thought likely that either Turkey, or any power in her behalf, will propose peace negotiations."

SERVIA.

Belgrade dispatch states that the Chief of the Servian Staff has started for Parakin.

THE RUSSIAN PROGRAMME.

BERLIN, Dec. 13.—The Russians are expected to cross the Balkans in force, after which they will be ready to open negotiations. If the negotiations are successful the result will be communicated to the signatory Powers.

Further Russian reinforcements have been countermanded, the Czar believing the present army is sufficient.

ROUMANIA—PRINCE CHARLES CONGRATULATES THE NATION.

BUCHAREST, Nov. 28.—The Roumanian Chambers were opened yesterday by the President of the Council in the name of Prince Charles. The speech from the Throne contained the following reference to the hopes of Roumania as respects the result of the war:

We hope on the fall of Plevna into our hands to reap on its ruins the peace so dear to us. We are also convinced that out of its ruins we shall see the independence of Roumania recognized by all Europe, thanks to our patriotism, the bravery of our soldiers, and their blood shed in a noble cause. The Prince has the firm belief, and the Senate and Chamber will certainly share it with him, that the Guaranteeing Powers have by this time become convinced that Roumania is a country possessing real vitality; that she is a nation able to fulfil the mission reserved for her on the Lower Danube, having the perseverance to accomplish it and the energy to defend it when necessary. The time of foreign tutelage and vassalage has passed away for us; Roumania is now, and will remain forever, a free and independent country.

This passage of the speech was much applauded.

TURKISH CONCESSIONS TOO LATE.

Special to London Times.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 28.—There is some ambiguity in the wording of the Imperial Irade creating an army of reserve of 150,000 men; the force is composed of Mussulmans and non-Mussulmans, but according to the most approved translation the non-Mussulmans are compelled only to perform garrison duty for the defense of the Capital. The new force is to be called the National Guard, with which is amalgamated the present Civic Guard. The summons to non-Mussulmans is conveyed in the form of a concession due to them as enjoying equality with Mussulmans under the Constitution. The summons seems likely to be received favorably by the Christians, who recognize the advantage of being qualified to do garrison duty, if they are treated with perfect equality.

ST. PETERSBURG ON THE FALL OF KARS.

Correspondence London Times.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 22.—The great event of the day is the taking of Kars. A Te Deum has been sung in the Palace, the big guns have been fired from the fortress, the town has been illuminated in the ordinary official way, and at many festive fatherings the health of the Caucasus army has been drunk with enthusiasm. In Moscow, it is said, the enthusiasm was much greater. The people spontaneously illuminated the town without even asking the permission of the police. In St. Petersburg and Moscow alike all consider the event as very important. Here, for instance, is what the *Severny Vistnik* says on the subject:

Hitherto Kars constantly paralyzed a great part of our forces in Armenia and thereby postponed the attainment of decided results. The taking of the place must therefore double our forces in Asia Minor by liberating the troops which blockaded the town. Leaving a garrison in the citadel, the blockade corps can advance on Erzeroum with a portion of the siege artillery. Besides this, by the taking of Kars our line of operations from Alexandropol to Erzeroum, about 175 English miles in length, becomes completely free and safe, while the trilateral—Alexandropol, Kars, Ardahan—gives such a strength to our basis of operations that the Turks cannot think of resuming the offensive, however great an army they may collect next spring.

In view of this great military importance of Kars most people believe that it will be retained by Russia. The *Novoe Vremya* says:

We have now taken Kars for the third time; a thing that has cost us such sacrifices cannot be given back. Henceforth Kars is a Russian town, a Russian fortress, and one of our firmest barriers in Asia Minor.

With regard to the question whether the event may not be considered as affecting British interests, the *Golos* says:

The taking of Kars is a purely military incident. The fortress is in the centre of a locality the occupation of which does not and cannot call forth any protests on the part of England. All recognized that this occupation must be one of the essential aims of our military operation. To assert that it affects English interests is tantamount to asserting that every bit of Russian success is dangerous for England, and that the British Government proclaimed its neutrality simply because it expected that Turkey would be victorious. Such a confession would be too *naif*, and, therefore, we venture to think that the London Turcophil press in raising the cry of British interests being in danger did not take the precaution of inquiring whether its views were in accordance with those of the Government.

PLEVNA.

SCENES AND ACTIONS BEFORE THE SURRENDER.

Correspondence London Times.

RUSSIAN HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF BULGARIA, BOGOT, Nov. 28.—After sending off my telegram this morning, I rode round to the Vid on the western side of Plevna. At Brestovec I saw Gen. Skobeleff. He is able to walk about, but cannot yet ride.

Half-way between Brestovec and Tyrnen, where the Russian lines cross the Vid, I was startled by a tremendous roar of artillery, which echoed and re-echoed round the whole Plevna lines of circumvallation. The first salvo was followed in rapid succession by three or four others, so that the air became full of hundreds of hissing shells speeding simultaneously into Osman Pasha's intrenchments. These salvoes, I found, were fired in celebration of the capture of Kars. The effect of the whistling endured for several minutes in vibrations of the atmosphere, and resembled the distant cheering of many thousands of men so closely that I believed for the moment a general assault was being made on the Krishine Hill, opposite Skobeleff's position. The Turks did not respond.

The Turks never replied at all, and seemed to care very little for the Russian shells, which had no perceptible effect upon the Moslem intrenchments, although well directed. The Turks have burrowed into the earth in such a way that it is impossible to do them much injury with shells or bullets. I have visited heights whence I could see nearly every part of the ground inclosed by Osman's lines, and with a powerful field-glass have been unable to discover any cattle, sheep, or even horses within his intrenchments. Some deserters report the Turks to be at the point of starvation; others declare there is enough to eat in the depots, although they often suffer from hunger on the outer lines of defense. If the Russian Commissariat Department, however, is not more successful in bringing up reserve supplies, and should there be a protracted breaking up of the roads from bad weather, we may have the singular spectacle of two hostile armies facing each other and both suffering from want of food.

The fortifications lately constructed by the Russians are a vast improvement upon their previous achievements in that line. These works are very strong, with heavy parapets and deep ditches. Skobeleff has advanced his trenches upon the southern slope of the Krishine Hill, and the Thirtieth Division, on his right, are working down close to Plevna on the slopes of the hills leading down to the Tutchenitza ravine. A novel scheme to curtail Osman's provision supply is in preparation, which I shall explain as soon as it can be done without breach of confidence. The Turks do not resist these above-mentioned advances very strongly, relying, apparently, upon the strength of their lines to resist an assault delivered from close quarters, and saving their ammunition for the decisive attack should one be made.

Skobeleff erected a transparent screen with the announcement on it that Kars had fallen. This enraged the Moslems so much that they fired upon it with all kinds of missiles.

The Russians have several mitrailleuses mounted on their advanced batteries.

Very little infantry firing occurs along the lines. The occasional crack of rifles is heard on Skobeleff's front and along the line of the Thirtieth Division, near Radichevo, but elsewhere the men on both sides wander around in search of fuel in the space between the two lines, with a sort of tacit understanding not to fire upon one another.

Nov. 29.—Another day of thick fog followed yesterday's bombardment. The heavy artillery fire around Plevna appears to have the effect of raising the temperature of the atmosphere and obscuring the heavens with thick, damp mists. This succession of apparent cause and effect is becoming so regular that we expect a dull, damp, foggy day after each bout of heavy firing.

The sheepskin coats for the army are beginning to arrive. They have the natural wool inside, and reach nearly to the knees, and are exceedingly warm. I have read a statement from a correspondent with the Turks that when he left Plevna every man had a warm overcoat and good boots. Well, I have seen between 7,000 and 8,000 prisoners captured in the vicinity of Plevna, and one-third of them had no overcoats at all, and not 2 per cent wore boots. I have also seen several hundreds of the garrison of Plevna itself, and scarcely any of them had boots, while only half of them could boast of overcoats. There is a large number of Jews shut up in Plevna, who went there to purchase the clothing and equipments brought in by Bashi-Bazouks and Circassians from the battle-fields around, and it is not impossible that a goodly proportion of the boots and overcoats intended for the soldiers of Osman Pasha found its way into the collections of these speculators, who were caught inside the Ottoman lines when the Guard cut the Sofia road.

FRANCE.

CABINET QUESTIONS.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Dufaure is stated to have submitted last night a list of the Parliamentary Cabinet, including Bardoux, Bethmont, Say, and Waddington. The Republican papers express great distrust of these negotiations, and declare that the Left remains firmly resolved to obtain the execution of the whole programme.

THE BONAPARTISTS.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—A dispatch from Paris says a deputation from the Bonapartists interviewed President MacMahon to-day, and declared they could no longer support his policy.

THE NEW CABINET.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—The following Cabinet has been formed and will appear in the official journal to-morrow: M. Dufaure, President of Council and Minister of Justice; M. De Marcere, Interior; M. Waddington, Foreign Affairs; M. Bordoux, Public Instruction; Gen. Borel, War; Admiral Pothnau, Marine; M. Leon Say, Finance; M. Teisserene De Bort, Commerce; M. De Freycinet, Public Works.

THE REPUBLICANS

are apparently ready to pass a vote of confidence on the new Ministry immediately, but seem desirous only of voting the budget by twelfths until the approach of the Exhibition, when they will finally pass the budget for 1878, postponing, however, the approval of the estimates for 1879 until the end of the year, so that the Republican Ministry may retain office until the election for a partial renewal of the Senate.

THE BATBIE CABINET.

LONDON, Dec. 14—5 a. m.—A Paris correspondent says on Wednesday the Batbie Cabinet was formed, the great difficulty of finding a Finance Minister who was willing to undertake the collection of taxes without Parliamentary sanction having been overcome by the acceptance of that office by M. Johan. This Cabinet was intended to temporize until the end of the year, and then proceed to a plebiscite or dissolution. M. Pouyer-Quertier, in the presence of President MacMahon and the Cabinet, violently inveighed against such a course.

The President, upon becoming fully aware that

IT WAS ILLEGAL,

severely condemned his advisers who prompted him to do it. He wrote out his resignation, and declared he would never see the Duke de Broglie again. Those present, however, persuaded him to reopen negotiations with M. Dufaure. President MacMahon granted M. Dufaure full liberty in the choice of his colleagues. The Republican Ministers have been accepted by the President, and are now drawing up a Presidential message to be read to the Chambers to-morrow.

AUSTRALASIA.

LATEST ADVICES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 13.—News per the Zealander: Sir J. Robertson, Premier of New South Wales, was beaten in two contested elections, and was elected by two other constituencies. The payment of members is engaging the attention of the Victoria Parliament. A conflict between the Chambers is probable.

The New Zealand Parliament was in session when the Zealander left. An attempt to oust Sir George Grey from office had been defeated by the casting vote of the Speaker.

MISCELLANY.

ARREST IN BERLIN.

BERLIN, Dec. 14.—It is stated that an Englishman has been arrested here at the request of the German military authorities on a charge of treason against the Empire. He had plans of Metz and other fortresses in his possession.

GERMANY AND NICARAGUA.

LONDON, Dec. 14—5 a. m.—A dispatch from Berlin says the German corvette Leipzig has been sent to support the claims of the German envoy against Nicaragua.

ROME.

ROME, Dec. 13.—The date of holding the Consistory has been postponed from the 17th to the 21st inst. The Vatican is in permanent deliberation concerning the conclave.

PROPOSED COAL COMBINATION.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Coal companies and railroads that do the carrying trade were in conference to-day regarding the formation of a combination, and, after a short exchange of sentiments, took a recess.

Upon reassembling, the plan of combination submitted by Mr. Gowan before the recess was discussed, but was, it is said, not satisfactory to all present. After consultation, the meeting was adjourned to Tuesday next at the same place. Thomas Dickson, of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Company; F. B. Gowan, of Philadelphia, and the Reading Coal and Iron Company; and R. P. Sayre, of the Lehigh Valley Company, were appointed a committee to prepare a fresh plan on which a combination can be formed, and to report their propositions at the next meeting.

HYMENEAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KENOSHA, Wis., Dec. 13.—One of the most pleasant events of the season occurred to-day at 12 m. at St. Matthew's Church. The cause was the marriage of Mr. J. Rossiter Redfield, of Hartford, Conn., to Miss Mary Vermilye, daughter of J. H. Vermilye, of this city. The Rev. Dr. DeKoven officiated. The presents were rich and elegant. Immediately after the ceremony the newly-wedded couple took their departure for the East.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

Chicago on Behalf of the Nation Demands Its Remonetization.

Five Thousand Business Men Insist upon It in Mass-Meeting Assembled.

The Gilded Shylocks Denounced for Their Insatiable Greed and Rapacity.

Silver Abolished Through Concealment, Deception, and Fraud.

The People Robbed of Their Earnings for the Benefit of the Bondholders.

President Hayes Warped and Misguided by Interested Constitutional Advisers.

Silver a Legal-Tender for Small Amounts Is at Best Class Legislation.

What Is Good Enough Money for the People Is Good Enough for the Bondholder.

Nothing but an Unconditional Surrender to Their Demands Will Satisfy the People.

Speeches by Judges Lawrence, Booth, and Miller, William Bross, and Others.

THE PRELIMINARIES.

A GRAND TURN-OUT.

The metropolis of the Great Northwest last evening uttered no uncertain sound on the question of the remonetization of silver; it mustered its force in full strength and entered its earnest protest against the intense selfishness of the bondholder and the creditor class, who, not satisfied with the profits they have already reaped, are still determined to fill their coffers to overflowing though the country should be rushed into irretrievable bankruptcy.

Shortly after 7 o'clock the doors of the vast Tabernacle at the corner of Market and Monroe streets were thrown open for the ingress of the people who began to swarm in its vicinity. Through the different avenues of entrance streamed a continuous crowd. It differed from the usual attendance of the average political meeting. The roustabout, who attends a public meeting in anticipation of something turning up, was conspicuous by his absence. So was the gentleman who boasted of his influence with the boys in his district. On the contrary, the auditorium and galleries of the vast Tabernacle were filled to the fullest capacity of the former, and nearly so with respect to the latter, with an earnest and intelligent audience, who had met for one purpose—and that, to protest against the continued ostracism of silver as a legal-tender.

The walks of business in all its branches were fully represented. The Bench, the Bar, merchants, manufacturers, doctors, builders, lawyers, and all ranks of trades and tradesmen had sent delegates. Men who had grown gray in a service dedicated to the god of commerce were in the ascendant, and to the able arguments advanced by the different speakers paid the closest attention.

AMONG THOSE WHO WERE PRESENT

were the following: N. B. Judd, J. R. Doolittle, Abner Taylor, John Hancock, Judge M. R. M. Wallace, Paul Cornell, Col. Ricaby, W. N. Brainard, S. M. Moore, ex-Ald. Campbell, A. M. Wright, W. A. Rand, Col. Chamberlain, Florence McCarthy, Peter Page, John Hise, Dr. Osgood, William Bross, S. H. Kerfoot, J. R. Doolittle, Jr., Frank Gilbert, S. W. King, Judge Rogers, W. C. Goudy, Van H. Higgins, Charles Cameron, John Garrick, Elliott Anthony, F. H. Winston, Julian S. Rumsey, Judge Booth, ex-Ald. Meixnalis, Judge Lawrence, Michael Evans, Samuel Ashton, W. H. Wakeman, R. E. Goodell, A. C. Spruger, ex-Gov. John L. Beveridge, John Forsythe, Prof. A. D. Hager, Deputy-Coroner Korn, A. M. Wright, Simon Forhan, A. J. Galloway, H. S. Boynton, J. Willard Fox, J. J. Richards, E. C. Larned, Robert Law, James H. Bowen, Murry Nelson, J. Y. Scammon, A. C. Hesing, H. G. Miller, R. P. Derickson, John Y. Scanlan, Judge L. B. Otis, Prof. Ray, Potter Palmer.

THE CHAIRMAN.

At 8 o'clock the Hon. William Bross mounted the rostrum and said:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I beg leave to call this meeting to order, and to nominate the Hon Charles B. Lawrence, for many years Chief Justice of the State of Illinois, as Chairman. [Applause.]

He was elected.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

On motion of the Hon. William Bross, the following were elected Vice-Presidents:

Mayor Heath, J. R. Doolittle, Henry Waller, Henry Booth, John V. Farwell, Samuel Hoard, A. M. Wright, E. W. Blatchford, J. S. Rumsey, J. B. Calhoun, W. F. Nixon, John A. Tyrrell, Jesse Spalding, L. J. Kadish, Murry Nelson, J. H. McVicker, H. G. Miller, J. M. W. Jones, S. H. Kerfoot, W. M. Derby, E. S. Fike, Joseph Medill, John Hise, F. H. Winston, E. B. McCagg, Clinton Briggs, Joseph O. Glover, C. G. Hammond, J. W. Harvey, M. E. Stone, W. B. Snowhook, Victor F. Lawson, Robert Law, William M. Hoyt, Amos T. Hall, Enos Ayres, John W. Maginnis, Miles Kehoe, R. E. Goodell, Mahlon D. Ogden, J. Y. Scammon, Van H. Higgins, A. C. Hesing, John Covert, William E. Wheeler, Thomas Brennan, E. A. Otis, J. H. Kedzie, James Otis, John L. Beveridge, Sidney Smith, L. B. Otis, Ald. Stewart, Edmund Juessen, Leonard Swett, P. McHugh, John E. Owsley, H. M. Shepard, Peter Page, F. D. Gray, G. K. Stanton, R. F. Sheridan, A. J. Averell, N. B. Judd, John L. Hancock, E. C. Larned, James P. Dalton, Thomas Lynch, S. S. Hayes, J. N. Jewett, H. B. Hard, Christian Casselman, Arnos Voss, Wirt Dexter, Stephen A. Goodwin, Louis Wahl, L. C. Huck, Thomas A. Moran, Potter Palmer, Michael Keeley, Ald. Daly, Michael Evans, F. P. Spencer, L. J. McCormick, J. J. Richards, John G. Rogers, Elliott Anthony, R. W. Ricaby.

The following gentlemen were appointed Secretaries: John Forsythe, Samuel J. Medill, Joseph E. Smith, Gilbert A. Pierce, S. H. Kerfoot, Jr.

JUDGE LAWRENCE.

THE CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

Judge Lawrence then took his seat amid great applause. He spoke as follows:

We have met to-night, my fellow-citizens, to consider a question of greater practical importance to our prosperity and happiness as a people than any that has arisen since the outbreak of our Civil War. The present condition of the country has had no parallel, as regards its financial depression and distress, within the memory of living man.

What we call "the panic" has now continued upwards of four years. With each returning season we have hoped for improvement, but have hoped in vain. We have magnified every slight indication of a coming change, such as the abundant crop of the late harvest, but these indications have quickly disappeared and the false hope has given way to blank despair. The paralysis that has fallen on all industries is increasing. The burden of individual indebtedness is every day becoming heavier and more hopeless. The property of the country is daily losing what marketable value it has retained. The business men of the country are being daily swept into the yawning gulf of the bankrupt courts. Employment for labor is disappearing, and poverty, denied the privilege of toil, is daily driving men into crime.

In the midst of all this prostration, and misery, and despair, with the wail of the country's agony floating on every breeze, the bondholders of New England and New York, blind to every consideration except their own greed, are using all the influence derived from money to defeat every plan of relief that can come from Congressional legislation.

Now, whatever may be the causes of the present distress, there is one measure that would certainly turn the tide of affairs and open the way to returning prosperity. That measure is the

RESTORATION OF SILVER

as a legal tender for the payment of all public and private indebtedness not specifically payable in gold by the terms of the contract. [Applause.] That the restoration of silver as a legal-tender would make it easier to overcome the burden of debt that weighs down our people, that it would give new life to our stricken industries, and add to the market value of our property, are propositions which, it seems to me, no sane man can deny.

Whether, as an abstract proposition, a monometallic or a bi-metallic currency is the more desirable, is a question upon which men may entertain honest differences of opinion, though the experience of mankind and the authority of writers who have given this subject the greatest consideration are in favor of the bi-metallic system. But however that may be, we have to deal with a practical question affecting our present well-being, and that the restoration of silver would, in the present condition of affairs in this country, have the effect which I have stated, seems to me as plain as a demonstration in mathematics. He who disputes that the addition of a million of silver dollars a week to the circulating medium of this country as a legal-tender, and a much larger sum with the aid of proper legislation, would furnish almost incalculable relief, may be honest in his opinions, but his mode of arriving at them is a marvel to gods and men.

NOW WHAT ARE THE OBJECTIONS

made by the Eastern press and by the advocates of the bondholders to this legislation? There are two and only two.

One is that it would be a breach of faith to the bondholders. The other is that it would impair the credit of the Government abroad, and make it difficult to sell our bonds at a low rate of interest with a view to fund our 6 per cents with 4 per cents. If the first position were true it would be a sufficient objection to the proposed legislation, for a nation should no more be guilty of a breach of faith than a man. But it is not true. It is utterly and transparently false, and when the Eastern papers charge this they are inexcusably ignorant or they know they state a falsehood.

Probably I need hardly give a reason to this audience for pronouncing this position of the bondholders false, but, as there may be some persons here who have given this matter but little attention, I will briefly do so. Neither a nation nor an individual can be charged with bad faith so long as the contracts made by them are observed. Now, the silver dollar was the unit and the measure of value in this country, and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, from the 2d day of April, 1792, the date of the first coinage act, until the 12th of February, 1873, when silver was demonetized without the knowledge of the country. All of our 6 per cent bonds were issued long before 1873. Not one was made payable in gold. They were all made payable in coin, which meant, under the law, either gold or silver, except those issued under the act of March 3, 1865, which were payable in lawful money, which meant legal-tender greenbacks. All bonds issued since the demonetization act of 1873 have been issued under what is known as the Funding act, passed July 14, 1870, and all these bonds are, by the express terms of that law, "redeemable in coin of the present standard value," namely: of the value of July 14, 1870, that is, redeemable in either gold or silver dollars, the latter having a weight of 412½ grains, with one-tenth alloy, or 371¼ grains pure silver, as prescribed by the acts of 1792 and 1837. The act of 1870 further required that these bonds should express this condition upon their face, and they do express it. Thus, you observe, by the very terms of the law and the express provisions of the contract, every outstanding bond of the United States is payable in gold or silver at the option of the Government. And yet the bondholders and the subsidized press of the Eastern cities, under pretense of guarding the national honor, have the unblushing effrontery to tell us that, when we insist upon the plain terms of our contract, we are breaking our plighted faith.

But this is not all the legislation upon this matter. In 1868 there was a powerful greenback movement, and on the 18th of March, 1869, Congress passed a law entitled, "An act to strengthen the public credit." In this act it was declared that, "in order to remove any doubt as to the purpose of the Government to discharge all just obligations to the public creditors," the faith of the Government was solemnly pledged to the payment of all obligations "in coin or its equivalent," except where the law under which the obligation was issued expressly provided that the same might be paid "in lawful money or other currency than gold and silver." That is, all obligations should be paid in gold or silver, except where the law expressly provided for payment in some other form of currency, having reference, of course, to greenbacks. And yet I have read the mendacious articles in Eastern newspapers which cited this act, without quoting its language, as a pledge upon the part of the Government to pay all bonds in gold. The truth is, there is not the shadow of a pretext for charging us with bad faith. And I repeat what I have said, that the man who does so is either ignorant of the facts, or he is a willful libeler, then

THE SECOND POSITION

of the opponents of the silver dollar is that its restoration as legal-tender will impair our credit abroad. If that were true, I would say that, so long as we are right and just, our power to borrow money at a low rate of interest abroad is of vastly less consequence than the preservation of our people at home from ruin and starvation.

But the proposition is not true. It is a most transparent fallacy. All there is of truth in the assertion is simply this, that bonds which are payable in gold or silver at our option will not sell for so much in the present state of the markets as a bond payable only in gold. But that is wholly immaterial. If we can sell a 4 per cent gold bond at par abroad in gold, we can sell a 4 per cent silver bond at par abroad in silver, and if the silver then received will pay a 6 per cent bond at its face, is it not the same to us?

No man ever yet impaired his credit by insisting upon his right to pay his debts according to his contract, and there is no danger that the credit of our country will suffer from a like course. Foreign bankers will not distrust our adherence to our contracts in the future because we insist on adhering to those made in the past.

I have briefly touched upon the two arguments chiefly urged against the remonetization of the silver dollar. The press of New York and New England, bending to the influence of capital, has discoursed upon the alleged ignorance and bad faith of the West, with a degree of mendacity in regard to facts, of arrogance in regard to opinions, and of insult in regard to motives, which almost exceeds belief.

I trust that this immense meeting to-night, representing, as it does, both the capital and the labor of Chicago, will say to the bondholders of New York and New England, in tones not to be misunderstood, and speaking in behalf of the Mississippi Valley and the region of the great lakes, that the fraudulent legislation of 1873 must be undone—that the bondholder must relax his grasp—that we will religiously and at every sacrifice pay him what the law of his contract entitles him to receive, and no more, and that the silver dollar must be restored to what it was prior to its demonetization and when the contract was made. Let us say that for this purpose we will put aside all party ties, and that through good report and through evil report, come what may, we will not rest until this great object has been accomplished. [Applause.]

RESOLUTIONS.

Judge Booth—I move the appointment of a committee to present resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting upon the subject for which it has been called.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair designated the following as the Committee: The Hon. Henry Booth, the Hon. William C. Goudy, the Hon. Van H. Higgins.

The Chairman said he understood that there were delegates present from kindred meetings. He invited them to take seats on the platform.

A. M. WRIGHT.

THE GREAT ISSUE.

A. M. Wright was then introduced, and said:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: It affords me great pleasure to be with you to-night,—to see so many business men of Chicago come together to consider the great issue that is now before the people of the United States. It is a question of such transcendent importance that I approach it with the greatest diffidence, and can, in the few moments that are allotted to me this evening, but feebly express my sentiments, or the reasons which actuate me in forming my opinion in behalf of the remonetization of silver, which is, with gold, the constitutional currency of the country. It is more than a year since my attention was called to this subject, or rather that the fact was first brought to my notice and the notice of the public that the silver dollar, which had been the legal standard of our measures of value since the formation of the Government, had been demonetized. It came upon us all with a feeling of great surprise, and the public have been a long time in awakening to the fact that this is really so.

Before approaching this subject, as relating to ourselves, it would be well to consider the first motions which were ever made toward the

DEMONETIZATION OF SIL

appreciating. In other words, gold was going down and silver was going up. Great Britain did not demonetize silver because it had become less valuable than gold, but because it was not a good money, but she did it simply because she could not retain a silver circulation, but could retain a gold circulation.

That was the theory. While this proposition to demonetize silver met with strenuous opposition in Great Britain from such men as Sir Isaac Newton and others, yet the country was led to adopt the standard for the reason that they could not maintain a silver circulation. Hence they took the less valuable circulation, which was gold, demonetizing silver and making it an article of commerce. Decreasing the demand for the article, it was inferred, would diminish its value. Hence, it could be more properly used for commercial purposes, while gold could be used for domestic purposes. What was the result? Ever since that day Great Britain has been what we term in the commercial world a bear in the silver market. She has been endeavoring to buy silver cheap and sell it dear. She has exported silver to every part of the commercial world. She has paid for the raw products of foreign countries in silver, and it has been her object to buy it as cheaply as possible and sell it dear as possible. Now, this policy was carried on clear down to the period when the financial leaders in Great Britain attempted to

DEMONETIZE THIS ARTICLE IN OTHER COUNTRIES;

to create public sentiment against the use of silver, and in favor of the use of gold in other countries. Great Britain was thus supplied with a gold currency. She was prepared to enter the market as a bear to bear silver, and induce other countries to adopt the gold standard. How well she succeeded, you have seen in the action of Germany. Germany a few years ago abolished the gold standard and adopted the silver standard, fearing the effect of the large discoveries of gold which were made in California. After the French war, finished with success and endowed with the tribute which France had paid to her, Prussia felt able to adopt the standard of Great Britain, and did so, thereby throwing a large amount of silver upon the market of the world. But previous to the adoption of this there seems to have been—there was—a secret influence brought to bear in the United States to accomplish the same purposes here. Supplementing this influence, there has grown up in the world within the last thirty or forty years, since the construction of the railroads of the world has commenced, a system of bonded indebtedness which was never known before. Capitalists were holding vast bonded indebtedness. This has been constantly increasing. Steam and telegraphic communication all over the world have made it possible for the capital class, the debt-owners of the world, to combine together for the purpose of mutual advantage. Supplementing this commercial influence of Great Britain was the influence of Great Britain and of Germany, which was interested in appreciating the value of its credits.

HOW SHOULD IT BE DONE?

How could this vast influence be brought to bear to make those credits more valuable? It was this way: If the world could pay its debts in silver, reduced one-half, what is the result? If silver can be eliminated from the currency of the civilized world, and gold can be made the standard, what is the result of this elimination? I think any one, looking at the subject now, can very plainly see what it is. If the ability or the medium by which we discharged our debts can be diminished one-half, what will the other half be worth to the men who own it? In other words, what will the debts be worth? Now, this influence was set to work in connection with the other, and, before we fairly knew or had any warning of what was going on, we found that measures had been passed through Congress, secretly, demonetizing silver in the United States. [Applause.] There was no warning of this. The question was not discussed, as in Great Britain, for a period of more than thirty years. There was no warning. There was not time to consider this subject in all its bearings and through a long series of years; but, in the United States, was anything said? Did anybody know it? Did anybody know that this thing was contemplated in the period of time? I ask you, I ask the Senators as late as 1876 publicly declared that they were not aware that the demonetizing clause had passed through in the Coinage bill of 1873; and as respectable an authority as the President of the United States was not aware of it for a long time after he had signed the bill. I have it from an ex-member of Congress who said that he heard ex-Secretary Boutwell say in a private conversation that he drew the Coinage act, and when the act passed out of his hands the clause demonetizing the silver dollar was not in it. Now, if neither Secretary Boutwell nor President Grant knew that this measure of demonetization had been injected into the body of this bill, we can well excuse the public and the press for not raising the alarm at the first presentation of this dangerous measure. I think we can, however, trace

THE FINGER-MARKS OF CERTAIN PARTIES

upon this measure. Allow me to say here in this connection that the act of 1873, while it did not actually demonetize the silver dollar, while it left the silver dollars then coined with their full capacity as measures of debt, or as legal-tender, yet did prohibit the coinage of any coins which were not named in the bill, thereby arresting the coinage of the silver dollar, but not demonetizing it actually.

Now, this was not enough; it was not enough for our friends who were engaged in this matter of eradicating the silver dollar from our circulation. It was found, after the codification of these laws, and when they were presented to Congress Butler, and Mr. Poland, of Vermont, assured Congress that they were an exact codification of the laws as they existed; they were accepted upon these assurances, and they were undoubtedly set in the assurances which they gave; but, after the adoption of the Revised Statutes, it was found that there had been clandestinely inserted within this Coinage act a clause absolutely demonetizing the silver dollar of the United States.

A voice—Who did it?

Mr. Wright—Well, perhaps the gentleman who asks that question can tell. I cannot. [Laughter.] I am reminded that the Committee is now ready to present its resolutions. This subject is so vast that one cannot hardly touch it in a short speech. I ask your pardon for detaining you so long. [Loud applause.]

JUDGE MILLER.

HISTORIC.

Judge Henry G. Miller was then introduced by the Chairman. He was greeted with applause, and spoke as follows:

In the Coinage act of 1792, which for the first time gave a uniform and legalized currency to the people of the Union, the two metals—gold and silver—represented the ideal unit of value in our monetary system. These two metals then represented the monetary unit of all commercial nations everywhere; not one of them used gold alone. The large accession to the money stock of the world and its prospective increase from the mines of California and Australia, caused a decline in the purchasing power of money. The money-owners of Europe, and those who were living upon fixed incomes, inaugurated a movement to arrest this decline. They could only accomplish this object by induciny their Governments to drop one of the metals from their currency. In their interest, and for the sole purpose of increasing the purchasing power of money, the German States and Austria demonetized gold in 1857. Unexpectedly the annual product of gold declined, and that of silver increased, owing to the discovery and the great impetus given to the working of silver mines in this country. Then these owners of money thought their object could be better accomplished by demonetizing silver; and accordingly the Empire of Germany, by a decree in 1871 decreed the demonetizing of silver and the adoption of gold as the sole representative of its monetary unit. Other States in Europe, in obedience to this interest, discontinued the coinage of silver. Now, the reason these countries finally rejected silver was not because that form of money did not subserve the purposes of commerce, but it was because the largely increased silver yield promised to make a large contribution to the money stock of the world.

THEIR AIM WAS

to increase the purchasing power of the unit of money, and, therefore, they selected the metal which, as they thought, would make the smallest contribution to this stock. Unfortunately our own country, in the quiet of a profound ignorance, committed itself to this policy, this baleful policy, by the act of February, 1873, and she also cast silver out of her currency.

A bill is now pending in Congress for the restoration of silver to our currency,—to place it back again exactly in the position it occupied there before the act of 1873. [Applause.] And we have come here to-night, my fellow-citizens, for the purpose of giving expression to the popular sentiment upon this subject. Within the time allotted to me I can only utter a single thought: An increase in the purchasing power of the unit of money produces a proportionate decline in the prices of all other forms of property. Decreasing the volume of money increases the purchasing power of the unit of money. Suppose you take half of the volume of money away. Then a piece of property that was worth $1 before this change is made will, after it shall have become adjusted to this reduced volume, be worth only half a dollar. And if the ratio of property in the form of money, and of property in other forms in this county is as one to thirty (and I think it is much more than that), then for every dollar that this policy gives to the money-owner $30 are taken from the owners of other property. [Applause.] The people of this country look not only with solicitude, but with alarm, upon the increasing tendency of their Government to

A CONDITION OF VASSALAGE

to the money power. [Applause.] Those who are charged with the administration of it seem, in the performance of their official duties, to consult only the interests of the money-owners [applause], and, in obedience to their behests, they did clandestinely commit the Government in 1873 to a permanent policy, which has for its object the increasing of the purchasing power of money and a decline in the prices of every other form of property year by year. [Applause.] Nor were they restrained by a sentiment of patriotism even. They cast out of the currency the coin which the country received from almost the first breath of our national life [applause]—a coin that had become a symbol of our nationality, which was as much a tradition with us as our national flag. [Applause.] The time was, fellow-citizens, when this country of ours was independent—when it was the master of money—when, with a blow, it struck down its growing power, because it menaced the liberties of the people. [Applause.] And we, if we would preserve our dearest rights, must command money, and not allow it to command us. [Applause.]

In the one case we are free though rich. In the other case we are both poor and enslaved. [Applause.]

THE RESOLUTIONS.

THE REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Chairman announced that the Committee on Resolutions were ready to report, and that the report would be read by its Chairman, Judge Booth.

Judge Booth came forward and was greeted with applause. As he progressed in the reading of the resolutions, his hearers expressed their approbation of the sentiments these announced with cheers and loud, frequent bursts of applause. The resolutions were as follows:

WHEREAS, By act of Congress of April 2, 1792, provision was made for the coinage of a silver dollar of the value of the Spanish milled dollar, then current, containing 371¼ grains of pure silver, to be the monetary unit of the United States, and although the standard weight of the said dollar, which was originally 416 grains, including the alloy, was in 1837 reduced to 412½ grains, yet the quantity of pure silver which it contained and its intrinsic value remained unchanged for a period of more than eighty years during all which time the silver dollar so coined continued to be the monetary unit and standard measure of values for the United States; and whereas, silver and gold concurrently have constituted the basis of the monetary systems of all nations and peoples since the earliest period in the history of civilized man; and, whereas, silver coin has always constituted the chief, and frequently the only, metallic legal-tender currency in general use among the masses of the American people, and wherever the business and credits of the whole country during almost the entire period of the national existence has been adjusted to this standard measure of values; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the demonetization of the silver-coinage of the United States was a change in our monetary system so grave and radical, in its character, and so vitally affecting the commercial interests and rights of the people, especially those of the debtor class, that it ought not to have been ventured upon, even under circumstances most favorable, until after a full, thorough, and exhaustive discussion of its merits before the people; and the covert scheme by which this most important measure was precipitated upon the country without one word of discussion, either in Congress or out of it, and the obstinate persistence with which the scheme is still prosecuted in a time of unparalleled business prostration and disaster, and with the forced resumption of specie payments in immediate prospect, discloses a reckless disregard for the public welfare on the part of its movers which merits our severest censure and condemnation.

Resolved, That we have the best of reasons for believing that the demonetization of the silver dollar was accomplished through concealment and deception, fraud and covin; that in all probability not one man in this vast assemblage of citizens had the slightest intimation that such a measure was pending in Congress until many months after its passage; and whether our representatives who voted for the bill and the President who approved it were deceived or not, the people unquestionably were, and we therefore demand its immediate and unqualified repeal.

Resolved, That one obvious purpose of the act demonetizing silver was to increase the value of the Government bonds, and correspondingly increase the public burden by securing the payment of those bonds in gold, when, by their terms plainly expressed on their face, they are to be paid in coin of the standard value of the United States on July 14, 1870," at which date silver dollars as well as gold dollars were lawful tender in payment of all debts, public and private; that, in order to secure to the bondholders this advantage, to which they are nowise entitled, the people have been slandered, the credit of the land dishonored, quality of one-half their metallic currency, thereby greatly enhancing the difficulty and the danger of the proposed resumption of specie payments, and unjustly increasing the burden of every individual debtor in the nation, as well as that of the nation at large.

Resolved, That while we have full confidence in the integrity and patriotism of the President, and his earnest desire to fulfil the duties of his high office and promote the welfare of the people, we feel bound to sound alarm the position taken by him on this question in his late message; and we have good reason to believe that his judgment has been warped and misguided by the bad counsels of his constitutional advisers into the adoption of a line of policy which would give the bondholders an undue and unjust advantage, greatly to the detriment of the people. We have searched in vain through his message for any word of true comfort for the struggling masses, who labor the money must first be earned to pay these bonds. We regard his suggestion that by yielding to the demands of the public creditors, these bonds may be exchanged for others at reduced interest as a delusion. There are two parties interested in this question,—those who are to pay as well as those who are to receive. We demand that justice, simple justice, be done to both, by restoring the old time-honored standard measure of values. We believe that the masses will then rest lightly upon the shoulders of a prosperous people; but we see no hope of returning prosperity in the financial policy of the present Administration.

Resolved, That the holders of the Government bonds not only have no right, legal or equitable, to demand payment otherwise than according to the express terms, but the Government cannot with due regard to the rights of the people waive its option to pay in silver or gold and coin bonds payable in gold only; and that when the attempt to do this is made by legislating out of existence the whole silver coinage of the country as legal-tender, and at a time when depreciation of the value of one of the most important precious metals in the markets of the world, the consequences of this ruinous scheme are so far-reaching and disastrous that it calls for unmeasured denunciation.

Resolved, That the proposal to pay the bondholders exclusively in gold, which their bonds do not call for, and at the same time demonetize silver so far as to make it legal-tender to some small amount for all other kinds of indebtedness, would be partial class legislation of the very worst description. We emphatically reject all such compromises. The money that is good enough for the people is good enough for the bondholders. We demand that the silver dollar be restored to its full legal-tender quality in payment of all debts, both public and private, and we will be satisfied with nothing short of this. We will never consent to vote for no man for Congress who is not fully committed in favor of this measure.

Resolved, That we will resist the consummation of this wrong by all honorable means within our power. We call upon both Houses of Congress to insist upon the rep al of the demonetizing act, and the restoration of the silver dollar to its rightful place in our currency, and, if the President shall by the use of his negative succeed in defeating the bill, then we call on Congress to append a similar repealing clause to the Resumption bill and stand by it to the last, with full confidence that the people will assuredly stand by them.

Resolved, That we rejoice in the fact that throughout the country who agree with us in sentiment, that they convene in mass-meetings and take prompt action on this question, to convince the powers that be in Washington that the people are terribly in earnest, that the exigency admits of no delay and no compromise, and that we will accept of absolute and unconditional surrender to their just demands will be accepted.

JUDGE BOOTH

at the conclusion of the reading said: These are the resolutions which your Committee have prepared, and which we now have the honor to submit for the consideration of this meeting. And in presenting them, I do not propose to offer arguments in their support. There are other gentlemen present who will do that, and who should be heard. The purpose of these resolutions is to give utterance to the collective voice of the people so that it may be heard, aye, and heeded too, by the powers that be in Washington. [Applause.] We would in this matter arouse the slumbering consciousness of the President, and his advisers, to some apprehension of the fact that there is a thunder-storm brewing in the West [great applause], and that, unless it be heard and heeded, it will be hurled on it by the lightning of public wrath and indignation, unless they concede to the just demands of the people. [Renewed applause.] Mr. Chairman, the resolutions are before the meeting for disposal.

The Hon. Elliott Anthony moved the adoption of the resolutions, and a dozen or two informal seconds were heard all over the house.

THE HON. WILLIAM BROSS

SECONDED THE RESOLUTIONS,

and remarked that he had a few words to say on the subject. He then proceeded to speak as follows: Many honest and intelligent gentlemen thought if silver were remonetized and the Government claimed the right to pay the principal and interest of its indebtedness in silver coin, the act would be dishonest, and the nation would be disgraced before the entire civilized world. The value of silver is now less than that of gold, and hence when the silver dollars are to be recoined, they should be made equal in value to gold, by the addition of more metal. A moment's consideration should convince any honest man of history, and that would be the result of these theorizers carrying out their plans. Why is America to be selected? She is just about undertaking to resume specie payments; she has about $600,000,000 of paper money out; and, in addition to that, our proposition to redeem in specie has got to adjust the whole indebtedness of the country to this specie basis. Now, then, is there any country on the face of the globe that needs specie more than the American people need it to carry out their plans and debts in the future? Shall the country with the largest silver supply in the world rob itself of the advantage possessed when on the eve of a resumption of specie payment? Was there ever such an exhibition of stupidity and wicked folly? Every man among us should devote his time and labor towards the remonetization of silver and the restoration of the currency of our fathers. [Tremendous applause.]

THOMAS A. MORAN.

COWARDLY ASSASSINATED BY CLANDESTINE LEGISLATION.

Thomas A. Moran was next introduced, and spoke as follows:

Our silver dollar was demonetized, assassinated, done to death, fraudulently, secretly, without the knowledge of the people, and under the cowardly cover of clandestine legislation; and we are here to-night to demand its restoration to life; we are here to demand its rehabilitation with the quality of discharging honest debts, with which it was endowed in our country since 1792. [Applause.] And we desire this restoration of life and this rehabilitation to take place without delay in the Congress of the nation, in view of all people and in the honest light of open day. [Applause.] And in making this demand we do not urge the shadow of the hint of repudiation. The people of the Northwest do not repudiate their debts; they pay them! [Loud applause.] The people of this country intend to honestly discharge all the debt which we owe to the bondholders, both as regards its legal and its moral obligations; but no more, sir, no more! [Applause.]

There was an ancient Hindoo law which permitted the creditor to stand at the debtor's door, and to prevent the debtor from taking any food, or from disposing of his domestic wares, or selling the products of his lands, until, kept a prisoner without food in his own house, overpowered by the superior endurance of his creditor, and forced by impending starvation, he was obliged to submit to the hard conditions that the creditor imposed upon him. It would seem that in the nineteenth century the spirit of the Hindoo law had been injected by the creditor class into the legislation of the American Congress. [Applause.] They stand at our doors demanding the payment of their debt; they fence us in by laws, they bring about commercial death and destruction, they seize the property we have to pay their demand, they do not permit us to profit by the labor of our hands, they see the labor of the country prostrated, and, when exerted, profitless, they see the factories of the country still, yea, still almost to the stillness of death itself, and they still stand there grimly demanding the payment of their debt; in the face of all this they pass a law which, while it appreciates their debt, deprives us of one-half the means of honestly discharging it. [Applause.] Nay, more! The spirit of the Hindoo law has been imported, but the justice of the Hindoo law has been left behind, for that required that the creditor should himself fast as long as he kept his debtor fasting. [Laughter and applause.] But here they stand at our doors, and while they talk to us about business destruction and commercial stagnation they gorge themselves upon the fat of the land, which they obtained through the appreciation of the gold dollar and the depreciation of all the products of labor and industry in the United States. [Applause.] It is useless to talk and reason about this question of the silver dollar. We want it back again. We want the Congress of the United States to repeal the law which demonetized it, and they needn't talk to this American people about honesty. It is no disrespect to the President to say that he cannot teach the American people what common honesty is. [Cheers.] He hints in his message that the payment of the debt of this country in silver would be a violation of common honesty; and he hints also that it would be, legally speaking, an irregularity. I say it is no disres ect to him to say that we know as much about common honesty as he does. And I may be permitted to say, without attempting to ring in in this non-partisan meeting a partisan subject, that there are a great many of us that think we know as much about regularity as he does. [Applause.]

I am not going to detain you, fellow-citizens, with reasoning upon this question. You have heard the history of it. You have heard the reasons for it. I add my voice to that of others, and say we want the House of Representatives to stand by the bill that they have passed, or to pass some other that will be satisfactory to the Senate, which will remonetize silver. [Applause.] We want the Senate to acquiesce in that legislation; and we don't want Mr. Hayes to dare to veto the will of the people. [Cheers.]

JUDGE DOOLITTLE.

AN OLD FRIEND OF THE SILVER-DOLLAR.

The Hon. J. R. Doolittle was loudly called for, and in response came forward to the rostrum and spoke as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: None of you can rejoice as much as I do at what I have heard to-night, for I have been rather of an old soldier in favor of the silver dollar. I have been fighting for it for a long time, and I am rejoiced to see so many able men coming forward to the front. I wish to give utterance to one thought, and I hope I will express that thought in such a way that every person present will remember it. It is this: The great evil of the demonetization of silver is not so much that it reduces the value of silver, as compared with gold, but that it increases the value of gold. The great monetary giant which has performed this work through all the centuries, t—he monetary work of all civilized countries.—is a being double-headed. One hand is gold; the other is silver. If you destroy one hand, the other will double work. There must be a double demand for that hand to work. Therefore, of necessity, if you demonetize silver, gold must perform all the work of gold and silver both. You know that there is estimated now to be about $2,600,000,000 of coin—gold and silver—in what we call the civilized world—Europe and America. And there is just about as much silver as there is gold coin. Now, strike out of existence—for that is the scheme on foot, both in Europe and in this country—strike out of existence silver as money, and then gold must perform all the work of being the basis of money. And what is the effect? You increase the demand for gold. You increase its relative value. And how much do you increase it? That is a great question. I have read on this subject, and among the greatest writers on this subject is Mr. Leon Fancher, who says that if all the nations of Europe, meaning America also, should follow the example of England in the adoption of a single gold standard, the

PRICE OF GOLD WOULD GO UP

beyond measure. Mr. Rullet, the Governor of the Bank of France, says substantially the same, and he says that the effect of this legislation is to say that if you strike out of existence silver as money, gold will be appreciated one-half perhaps, at least one-third, to the injury of the debtors; to the ruin of the debtor nations as well as individuals. Now, then, what is the remedy? Let me answer in one word, and that is all I wish to say to-night. What is the effect of striking silver out of existence in the civilized world? The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce of New York published a statement that 9,000,000,000 of indebtedness payable in coin, including the national debt, State debts, city debts, corporate debts, railroad debts, mortgages, and individual debts, payable in coin. Now, if you make gold one-third more valuable, increase its purchasing power 33 per cent, what is the effect on this indebtedness? It just adds one-third to it; it adds to the burden of debt on the American people $4,000,000,000! That is what it does.

Why, here in this great city of Chicago in the fire of October, 1871, $250,000,000 of property was destroyed. My fellow-citizens, you may destroy cities like Chicago, and the destruction of property will not be equal to the loss to the American people by the demonetization of silver. [Applause.]

I say to the bondholders of the City of New York, to Wall street, to the President of the United States, to his Secretary of State, and even to Henry Ward Beecher [loud laughter], who has taken a position on this subject in which he ought to be good standard, that if an invading army should enter the United States and burn the City of New York, aye, every city and every dwelling in that great Empire State, the loss to the American people would not be equal to what will surely come if this destruction of silver as money is to become permanent in the United States. [Applause.] It has not entered into the hearts or minds of our people to conceive the appalling consequences in store for us from this species of legislation.

I agree most heartily with the resolutions, and, having given utterance to a single idea and illustrated it, I hope, in such a way that it will never be forgotten, I simply wish to urge upon you the importance of this question. It is greater than any political party: it rises above all political parties, and, if it does not control political parties, it will trample them in pieces before long. I ask you to join heart and hand with one soul and one purpose, to demand nothing which is wrong,—to demand simply that which is right, and that is, to discharge your contracts in the money which you borrowed, and in the money which you agreed to pay; not to discharge those contracts in a dearer money than you borrowed and a dearer money than you agreed to pay.

WHAT IS HONEST MONEY

but the money of the contract? Why, if a man should agree to pay another a thousand yards of cloth, and, after he makes the agreement, Congress should pass a law that the yard-stick should be four feet long instead of three, I do not think Henry Ward Beecher [laughter], nor the President, nor the Secretary of the Treasury could be so stupid as not to see the injustice, oppression, and robbery which would be in such a law. [Applause.] If a farmer agrees to pay 1,000 bushels of wheat a year from date, and Congress comes in and says that a half-bushel shall hold twenty-four quarts instead of sixteen, I do not think there is a boy over 10 years of age who could not understand the injustice and wickedness of such a law as that. And what else is it when our contract is to pay in gold and silver at a fixed standard of value, for Congress to join hands and say—"Silver by law should be destroyed, and we shall pay in nothing but gold?" when everybody knows that by that very act of demonetization gold is increased in its purchasing power; and, if it becomes permanent in this country, as well as in Europe, that advance will be at least 33 per cent, or one-third will be added to the whole burden of the contract. [Cheers.]

CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The question was then put on the resolutions, and they were adopted with but one dissenting voice,—a man in the gallery who probably voted that way to raise a laugh. He succeeded.

At this stage a man arose in the audience and said:

In behalf of the middle class and the neighboring class of New England, where I came from, I hope, gentlemen, that you will stand by those resolutions. We look to the West for a solution of this question. We are held by the bondholders where we are. We want your help. [Applause, and cries of "Go on the platform."]

The gentleman followed the suggestion, and was introduced as Mr. Prince, of Worcester, Mass., by the Chairman, who said: "We have often been told that all New England was against us, but here is a gentleman from Worcester who is with us." [Cheers.]

Mr. Prince then continued as follows:

I did not expect to speak here to-night. I am a laboring man from Worcester, Mass. My business calls me to Chicago frequently, and I came here to-night, after traveling two days and two nights without sleep, because I wanted to learn something about this question of finance. Every laboring man and every middle interest man of Massachusetts is told by the bondholders, "You are doing your best to get a lot of rag money on to the community,—following up the West,—and we want you to pay your honest debts." Among us are there to-day suffering more than we have since we were born for want of something to do. It is the bondholders who are holding us down. As I said, I didn't come here to speak, but I felt that I couldn't go away without asking you to stand by your resolutions. We look to the West and nowhere else for a solution of this problem. [Applause.] Our member of Congress from Massachusetts, Mr. Hoar, presided at a Republican Convention at Worcester, and no man apparently ever knew so little about this question as he did. I wish, sir, he could have been here to-night to hear these speeches that have been made from deep impressions that it is your duty to do what you have done. [Cheers.] I say to you, in behalf of the laboring people of the East, stand by those resolutions. [Cheers.]

THE MATTHEWS RESOLUTION INDORSED.

Mr. Peter Page offered the following resolution, which was received with applause and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the concurrent resolution of Senator Stanley Matthews, that our bonds be paid in silver or gold, meets our hearty approval, and we hereby request our Senators and instruct our Representatives in Congress to use their best endeavors to bring the matter to a vote at as early a day as possible.

Mr. Alexander Hotten wanted to say a word to the last speaker, the workingman from Massachusetts. That word was that the West and South stood in line with the Eastern workingmen on this great question. They wanted the greenback, issued by a United States bank, every shareholder in which should be a citizen, born or naturalized, of the United States. The greenback was the people's money, and that with which all debts should be paid.

The meeting then adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE DEBTOR CLASS ON THE RAMPAGE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 12.—The Chicago *Times* is nothing if not sensational, smutty, or abusive. A man gets murdered or falls dead in the street, and the *Times* informs its readers "that a stiff is awaiting identification at the Morgue." A meeting of citizens (aware of the dangers into which the country is drifting) is seized upon by the *Times* as being a convenient opportunity to drag the men who were present into notoriety as being "busted millionaires," "a class of speculators and gamblers upon the earnings of other men's labor." It mentions their names: J. Irving Pearce, Chauncey Bowen, Potter Palmer, W. M. Derby, W. C. Goudy, Frank Winston, Sam Kerfoot, C. B. Lawrence, Henry Booth, E. S. Pike, John Forsythe, Judge Dunlevy, S. S. Hayes, et al. Now then what is the matter with these men that the *Times* should pitch into them in such a vehement manner? They are men that Chicago owes a debt of gratitude to for their enterprise and push in making this city what it is; but, continues the *Times*, "they are most of them busted men," and to be a "busted" man according to the "Gospel of St. Wilbur," is the one unpardonable sin. "Busted," why? Because they invested in real estate. Busted, because they built business blocks. Busted, because they invested their capital in enterprises that employed labor and brain. The fact of their being in business enterprises is why they are bankrupt. With few exceptions, all over the country, the business men are either bankrupts in fact or in embryo, and the embryotic will go to meet the others unless relief is offered soon.

There is but one standard business man in the United States at present, according to the *Times*—he is the bondholder. All others are balloonists, because they have been robbed by corrupt legislation.

These men that the *Times* scoffs at and calls "millionaires with a copper," were, and would be to-day, millionaires, had our legislation been fair and just. To illustrate, we had a short time ago a system of currency based on gold and silver. All at once, with the suddenness of magic, the basis is changed so as to rest on gold alone, consequently the purchasing power of money, as money, is greatly enhanced, and everything measured by money, real estate, merchandise, labor, etc., decreases in value in a like ratio. So it, of course, follows that the man who owns real estate, merchandise, or his own labor is a balloonist, and the man who is a holder of bonds and money is a shrewd financier. Now let us turn the thing around. Suppose, for instance, the real-estate dealer, the merchant, the laborer to have been as greedy as we have already seen the bondholder to be. They go to Congress and engineer secretly, mind you, monetizing brass. Who would be the balloonest then? And there is as much justice in injecting a new metal into the currency, and reducing its purchasing power, thereby ruining the bondholder, as there is in ejecting one from it, and increasing its purchasing power and causing the ruin of all except the bondholder. But let the thing work; the "debtors *are* on the rampage," as the *Times* truly says, and no mistake; but few more turns of the thumbscrew are necessary to make matters come to a crisis. Work and brain and drones get along together until it comes to a question of all drones and no workers,—then you know the result. And that is the inevitable in this question: When it gets to a pass that the only labor that is remunerative is using the results instead of producing them, the country is pretty near Ewing's revolution. The Dred Scott decision was the parent of emancipation, so the Massachusetts legal-tender decision might possibly be the parent of repudiation; the people being desperately crowded out of existence might turn and rend their oppressors.

JOHN R. PAGE.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

HAVANA, Ill., Dec. 12.—After thanking you for the gallant fight THE TRIBUNE is making against the most stupendous fraud ever perpetrated upon the American people, I desire to shy my little brick at the heads of the heartless Shylocks engaged in this silver crusade.

Aside from the questions of justice and political economy involved, it seems to me that the demonetization of silver, as one of the forces of value, is in plain violation of Art. I, Sec. 10, of the Constitution of the United States, wherein it is declared that—

No State shall make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or *law impairing the obligations of contracts*.

The language clearly implies that gold and silver shall constitute the only legal-tender money in this country, and it would seem to me that the demonetization of either of these precious metals, however adroitly and surreptitiously accomplished, is a plain infraction of the Constitution as indicated in the clause quoted. It may, however, be urged that the coinage of money, and the regulation of the value thereof, is one of the sovereign rights inherent in the nation, and that, therefore, Congress may nullify or destroy either or both of the metals as legal-tender money. Grant (though I do not) that they do possess this extraordinary power, how can they do this without violating the latter clause above quoted, which most unmistakably protects the sacred obligation of contracts?

The Government owes in round numbers two thousand millions of dollars, and the States and the people of the States owe quite as much more that is contracted to be paid to the Government in silver, at the option of the debtor. Such being the contract, how can Congress, President Hayes, John Sherman, or any other person change the contract by making a new promise to pay this vast indebtedness in silver dollars? Certainly they have no right to make or destroy any contracts for the millions owed by individuals, whatever they may undertake to do for the Government. Will any "golden calf" pretend to defend such a proposition? Is a legal-tender and not "impair the obligation of contracts" made payable in either gold or silver, at the option of the debtor?

The money value of all the property in the world is measured by the quantity of gold and silver coin in the world—and they are supposed to exist in equal quantities. Now if silver, representing one-half of the value of the world's property, is demonetized and withdrawn from circulation, leaving gold alone as the measure of values, is not the cash value of the property depreciated one-half—or, in other words, the value of gold increased to double its purchasing power?

This grasping view of the question is just where the trouble begins. The money-lender has had the Government and the people bonded for half their worth, measured in gold and silver, and having thus secured the bond, they proceed by "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain" to destroy the silver portion of the money, and then proceed to take in the whole of the debtors' property, on account of the depreciation in values which they themselves have brought about! Compared with this sort of financering, it seems to me that Mr. Shylock was a generous man, for he only wanted what the bond called for!

A story is told by the naughty whisky-men that our Minister of Finance, when in the Senate of the United States, bought up immense lots of whisky and held it for a rise. In a short time the whisky-tax was raised from $1 to $2 per gallon, and whisky went up (he felt quite sure it would!), and then the fortune of the lucky Senator was made, through his great foresight as a financial statesman. This master stroke of finance gave the Senator the additional reputation necessary to fit him for a financial Minister of a reform Administration, and when he succeeds in destroying one-half of the people's money, will be just the time when his friends will nominate him again through his accumulated financial foresight!

Now let Congress, as it seems inclined, do its whole duty by remonetizing silver and placing it back by the side of gold, where the rogues found it in 1873,—making it payable and receivable for all debts without limit. Then will the dead corse of this precious metal be revived to a new life of power to do its proper share of the great good needed to be done in the world—and palsied be the hand that again attempts to throttle the life out of it.

If the President should veto the bill, which I hope and trust he will not—then pass it over his head, if you can—and if not—why then attach the Silver bill to the Appropriation bill, and notify those whom it may concern that you will vote no more money for the support of Government until the Government gives back to the people what they filched from them—the silver dollar of the Constitution and of our daddies!

J. M. RUGGLES.

GOLD AND SILVER.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BERLIN, Wis., Dec. 11.—No paper has come for years from any of our statesmen occupying a responsible position causing such regret as President Hayes' fulmination on the silver question, supplemented by the report of Secretary Sherman.

Do you call to mind—I fail to remember—any talk previous to 1873-'4 of its being "dishonest" to pay any obligation, public or private, in "coin," which to us simple country souls has always meant *gold and silver?*

It is the merest nonsense to talk, as the gold men do, "that a *silver dollar* is only worth 92 cents." Silver is now, by a *trick* and *sharp practice*, demonetized by this country. Reinstate it as before 1873, and after a fair trial give it the same position it has occupied since the formation of our Government, and see what a silver dollar of 412½ grains will be worth among the nations of the earth. No fear of results.

But there is another cause, and to my mind serious cause, to regret Mr. Hayes' position. As a Republican since the formation of the party, believing the best interests of the country are safer when confided to that party, and fearing the ascendency of the Democratic party, allied as it is with the worst element in the Southern States, I am pained at the position taken by Mr. Hayes.

Unfortunate indeed, it seems to me, was his suggestion that silver *may do* for the common currency of the people, but for the *bonds*, they must surely be paid in gold.

I believe, with Mr. Halstead, that if Mr. Hayes refuses his approval of the resuscitation of silver, the next President, no matter to what party he may belong, will favor it at the emphatic demand of the people.

H. T. B.

JOLIET.

A MASS-MEETING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 13.—The mass-meeting at the Court-House in this city last night, for the purpose of making public the prevailing sentiment in favor of the remonetizing of silver, was largely attended, and one of the most enthusiastic assemblages which has convened in the old building since the War. In fact, to see prominent men of all political parties on the same platform, earnestly contending for the same object, vividly reminded the spectator of the stirring, patriotic gatherings at the commencement of the great Rebellion, and conclusively demonstrated the deep earnestness of the people in favor of the restoration of the silver dollar and other legislation looking to an entire change in the present financial policy of the country. If those members of Congress who are advocating the single gold standard could have seen for a few moments the profound feeling and calm determination manifestly manifested by this large Convention of

REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS,

called together at only a day's notice, they would be able to form a very different opinion of the temper of the people of the West.

The Hon. R. R. Barber presided and the Hon. G. M. Radcliffe acted as Secretary. Mr. Barber briefly and explicitly stated the object of the meeting. Mr. Radcliffe presented a series of resolutions, which were adopted. Speeches being then in order, James Goodspeed, Esq., editor of the Joliet *Republican*, was loudly called for. He came promptly to the front, and spoke for some time with his accustomed earnestness. He was followed by Messrs. T. L. Breckenridge, O. Hicks, G. M. Radcliffe, and State-Senator J. C. Marshall. The latter's remarks were especially clear, concise, and convincing. Speeches were also made by K. J. Hammond, Mayor Elwood, R. W. Nelson, and others.

At the close of the speaking a rising vote was taken upon

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Nearly every man in the large audience stood up, and, when the negative was called, not a man rose to his feet. Three hearty cheers were then given for the "dollar of our daddies" and the Convention adjourned. The resolutions adopted are as follows:

WHEREAS, To decrease the volume of money is to greatly increase the purchasing power of the remainder, thus adding to the value of bonds and all forms of debt, and correspondingly depreciating the price of all other forms of property; and

WHEREAS, The silver dollar of 412½ grains of standard silver was the unit of value in this country from 1792 to 1873, at which time the section of the act which demonetized it was smuggled through Congress in secret, improper, and dishonest manner, the effect of which was unknown to either the people, the members of Congress who voted for it, or the President who signed the bill; therefore,

Resolved, That we urge upon our Senators and Representative in Congress the immediate remonetization of silver, and that the coinage be free and unlimited. That said Remonetization act should make the silver dollar neither purer nor more debased than the same dollar of our fathers, to-wit: 412½ grains of standard silver. That all coin bonds of the United States, principal and interest, are payable in either gold or silver, or both, at the option of the Government, and according to the contract on the face of the bond.

Resolved, That we believe the destruction of one-half of the coin money of the world by the universal demonetization of silver would increase the purchasing power of gold and lessen general prices as to result in the total ruin and bankruptcy of all business and productive interests, and we are surprised at the attempt now being made to destroy silver as money.

Resolved, That we look with alarm and well-grounded forebodings upon the efforts on the part of European capitalists, who hold most of the bonds of the leading Governments of the world, to so control legislation in those countries, as to compel their payment in gold only, thereby increasing the burdens of the people and materially enhancing the value of all Government bonds.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be immediately forwarded to our Senators and Representative in Congress.

RAILROADS.

AN UNEXPECTED RESIGNATION.

Like a peal of thunder from a clear sky came the announcement yesterday that Mr. Lewis Viele, General Freight Agent of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, had resigned his position, to take effect Jan. 1, 1878. For twenty-two years Mr. Viele has been in the employ of this Company, and for the last fifteen years he has had full charge of the freight department, and during that time has obtained a reputation for ability, integrity, and judgment of which any man might well be proud. He has run the freight department of this road in a model manner, and enjoys the love and esteem of all his superiors and employes in an unusual degree. The shippers liked to deal with him on account of his reliability, integrity, and the promptness with which he attended to his business. In the councils of the freight men he was always a central figure, and his opinion always carried great weight. One would almost as soon have thought of the world coming

THE DAIRYMEN.

Third and Last Day of the Illinois Association at Elgin.

Large Attendance and Very Interesting Discussions.

The Best Varieties of Grasses for Pasture and Hay.

An Interesting Paper by Prof. Frank Hall on "The Successful Dairyman."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ELGIN, Ill., Dec. 13.—The Convention convened this morning at the usual hour, and immediately thereafter adjourned for an hour's visit to the Illinois Milk-Condensing Factory, located here. A large delegation also took a trip to Pratt's trout-park, and were entertained by the State Fish Commissioner. Many of the leading dairymen also visited our manufacturing establishments. Elgin having a high reputation for its goods for furnishing cheese and butter factories. One of these prominent stores was that of

F. S. BOSWORTH,

leading manufacturer and dealer in cheese-factory vats, boilers, engines, and general appliances and supplies for dairymen and factories. Mr. Bosworth's goods were found to be superior in all respects.

Upon the return of the members the meeting was again called to order, and the following officers were elected: President, Dr. Joseph Tefft, Elgin; Vice-Presidents, George P. Lord, Elgin; J. Davis, Ogle County; William Patten, De Kalb County; Secretary, M. H. Thompson, Elgin; Treasurer, E. W. Mead, Hebron; Trustees, George P. Lord, J. R. McLean, and C. H. Larkin for Kane County, John Wentworth, Dr. Kennicott, and A. H. Dalton for Cook County, J. Davis, I. H. Baker, and A. J. Negus for Ogle County.

A long discussion ensued relative to employing a short-hand reporter, and it was decided to do so for the meeting next year, he to be paid by subscription.

GRASSES.

The topic, "Grasses: the Best Varieties for Hay and Pasture, as Adapted to Our Climate," was taken up, and Mr. Mead, of Hebron, said that he conducted a farm, and also a cheese factory, in McHenry County. The grasses that he used were timothy mixed with clover; not much of anything else for hay. Red-top runs out. For pasture he preferred June-grass. The kind that spread from its root he did not like. The variety that grows from the ooze is good for pasture and hay. For low land or wet land he mixes red-top and blue-grass. This catches quickly, makes a firm sod, and stays in. He uses from three to six pounds of clover and about a peck of timothy to the acre.

E. W. Seward believed in growing a variety, not only timothy, blue-grass, and red-top, but also red and white clover. For hay clover produces more milk, and is more profitable, but he prefers to mix this with timothy. His cows calve two to three pounds of milk when he begins feeding clover. He has found it agree better adapted to our soil and climate than clover.

Israel Boies remarked that for hay clover is the best, and is worth $1 per ton more. The more blue-grass and white clover in the pasture the better. He had no trouble to cure clover. It takes two and a half days in dry weather is sufficient. He never opens haycocks; makes them small, say fifty to seventy-five pounds, and exposes only two hours to the weather to cure. Our hay is usually dried too much. Haycocks never heat in dry weather unless too large.

Mr. Seward said that hay could be placed in the barn at least one-half greener than in the stack.

Mr. Boies remarked that half the value of clover is lost by opening haycocks and exposing to the sun and weather. Red clover will sometimes impart a slight flavor to butter, and sometimes, also, will white clover, but never when mixed other with grasses. Never succeeded with orchard grass; used over a bushel of seed to the acre. This was also Mr. Mead's experience.

Mr. Wattles said that Alfalfa grows well, and looks like sweet clover; thought it would stand the winter it would do well the second year.

Mr. Boies related that the sample which he tried entirely disappeared the third year.

Mr. Ferians said that Alfalfa needed dry land, but does not believe it valuable for Illinois. Alsike is natural to moist land.

Mr. Boies said that clover was perfectly natural to the timber soil of this section.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

The ninth question for discussion then received attention: "Is it profitable to keep more cows than the farm will sustain?"

Israel Boies, of Davis Junction, said that he had always advocated keeping more cows on less land. He mentioned a farm of 100 acres with 30 cows on pasture for seven years; then the cows were put in the stable and fed, and that $800 more was made in the first year under the latter plan than during the whole previous seven years. The average was $400 per year more by the feeding plan. The quantity of milk was doubled.

Mr. Bishop asked if a cow upon a five-acre pasture gave a certain quantity of milk, would she give more by cutting five acres of grass and feeding it to her?

Mr. Boies explained that cows must be habituated to it.

Mr. Bishop said that he got eight gallons more milk from twenty-four cows in summer than in winter, but feeds a little meal in summer.

J. R. McLean said that he kept eighteen cows on 100 acres, but had concluded to increase his dairy to twenty-five cows. He advocated the raising of grain, calves, and pigs, and thus the reverses of dairying could be met. It was best to keep no more cows on the farm than could be cared for when grain, etc., was raised. He raised his own cows from selected calves; did not deem it advisable to be confined to milk exclusively. In 1861 he received 5¾ cents per gallon for milk, and 1863 26 cents. Then shelling was worth 27 cents and sugar 26 cents.

THE FEED QUESTION.

In the afternoon the session was called to order by the President, and the question was, "The Best Feed—Quantity, Quality—at the Different Seasons of the Year, for Cows from which Butter is the Chief Product Desired."

Prof. Frank H. Hall, of Sugar Grove, opened the discussion by saying that in the fall it has been found that cows require two pounds of flesh-forming food and six pounds of the fat-forming food. My cows need about one-half pound of the flesh-formers to make twenty pounds of butter, and about two pounds of the fat-formers. I supplement that food with oats and bran. They were making eight pounds and went down three pounds, and the quality decreased; it went down from eight pounds to six pounds. I changed my food by putting in place of the bran, corn-meal, and the butter went back to eight pounds, and there was a gain of two pounds, and by injudious food lost from eight to six. In the winter they will eat two pounds of the flesh and ten pounds of the fat; timothy hay has it in about that proportion. The instant we get on to the flesh-formers, clover is the food we want. Corn fodder is exceedingly rich in fat-formers. If you feed the clover with it, it will work first-rate. The grass of the pasture has an excess of the fat-formers. But when I changed and had one of the flesh-formers and one of the fat-formers it increased right along. If there is a deficiency in either class of food there will be a deficiency in the butter.

Thomas Bishop asked: Does any farmer increase the milk by feeding the cow in the fall, or does it decrease the milk?

Prof. Hall said that it increased the quality and not the quantity.

D. C. Scofield, of Elgin, made a motion to make an appeal to the Illinois Industrial Institution to make experiments on the industries of the State, and give the results in regard to the dairy interests. Adopted.

HANDLING MILK.

"What is the Best and Most Economical Method of Handling Milk to Make Butter?" was discussed by S. K. Williams, of Marengo, who he stated that he thought that good butter cannot be made from impure milk; consequently good feed and pure water must be fed the cows. It is not good to let the cows drink from stagnant water, but from the pump; and the feed should be such as to produce good butter. Nor is it proper for cows to wade through the field in mud, or in stables where there are unclean odors of all kinds.

Mr. Williams gave an illustration of a dairyman he knew who had a new barn, and the stable behind the cows was a drop of about four feet, and the cows, in stepping back and forth, got the manure under their feet, and, consequently, they were all dirty, as much so as oxen—he saw when he was a boy. For more than thirty years he had given his attention to keeping the cattle clean. Another fault is that the room in which the milk is kept has too much filth around it. The best and most economical is to employ "thoroughbred men" to make the butter,—men who are not afraid to use their hands as well as heads. This is the class of men we want.

The best way of setting milk is to obtain a sufficient circulation of air, and there are many who advocate the small pan; some the air-direct system, in which cool air is used. There are many systems, any one of which in the hands of an expert is a success.

Israel Boise said: I don't want it cooled below 65 degrees when it is brought in to the factories. When we cool the milk below 60 degrees we injure the quality of the butter. In a private dairy it ought not to be cooled suddenly, but should cool naturally.

The report of the Committee on the death of R. W. Stewart, of McHenry County, and H. L. Ford, of Kane County, is as follows:

WHEREAS, This Association has learned with deep regret the death of R. W. Stewart, of McHenry County, one of the earnest members of this Association, and a successful dairy man, and also of the death of H. L. Ford, of Kane County, also a member of this Association; therefore be it

Resolved, That we tender to the families of the deceased our heartfelt sympathies in their affliction, and that the same be printed in the minutes, and copies sent to the families.

H. W. Meade, of Hebron, said in regard to the best method: I remember when my mother used to make butter by putting it in small pans in water with weight on the top. Mr. Meade advocated that the milk be cooled to a low temperature, as the milk-cans are not scured, and are more easily washed, not having to be scalded.

F. H. Hall thought that if the butter was kept so cold it would not be as likely to keep as well as at a higher temperature.

In making experiments, we are apt to leave some things out of consideration, as there might be some little things that would make a great difference in the quality of the butter. The milk that is set in the dark makes much better butter than that in the light. It can be told by the color of the butter having the same temperature.

Mr. Wattles said he had rather take the milk to the factory than keep it over night and cool it. It takes at this weather a pound of butter from fifteen pounds of milk. I set the milk in small pans at about 60 degrees.

"THE SUCCESSFUL DAIRYMAN,"

was the subject of a most interesting address by Prof. Frank G. Hall, of the Sugar Grove, Ill., Industrial Institute. Following are some of the most pointed paragraphs:

"Come with me to the cow-barn! Is the urine, liquid gold, escaping through the floor and forming stagnant pools beneath the barn? There goes the dollar that might tip the beam in favor of success! Save your liquid, and you may be able to liquidate your debts. Or does the urine stand in pools upon the floor to accumulate, together with the solid manure, upon the sides and udders of your cows? Be sure it will weigh heavily upon the failure side when it finds its way into the milk-pail. The man who manures his milk instead of his land does not deserve to succeed.

"Do your cows drink ice-water in the winter, and with rainbow backs stand shivering in the cruel blasts of a fierce northeaster? They will burn the dollar that might convert failure into success, to keep themselves warm.

"Do you feed without racks in a muddy barn-yard? Then the dollar that might make you successful is daily tramped into the mud.

"Do you feed your cows nothing but hay and straw in winter, and keep them on a short pasture half the summer? Then you neglect to put a dollar into the expense scale that might put two or five into the income scale.

"Do you feee your corn-fodder in warm weather, and bran waile your cattle are upon the aftermath of a rich clover-field? You will very likely conclude that it does not pay to cut up corn or to buy bran to feed cows.

"Do you keep a huge dog that 'brings the cows home' with high heads and bleeding heels? For these cows are locomotive animals that get up steam by a combustion of butter material, and every unnecessary step, every motion beyond what is essential for the health of the animal, cuts of a portion from the butter yield and from your income. By every excitement that causes the blood to flow faster in the veins of the cow, by every infliction of pain, and even by every cause of fear, the draft of the furnace is opened wider, and brighter glow the fires that are fed with—butter.

"Do you set your milk in small shallow pans? Then, if you succeed financially, you are doing so in spite of a large amount of useless labor.

"Does the temperature of the milk in your dairy-room, in the warm days of summer, often get as high as 70 degrees? Then you are losing enough every year to supply yourself with better dairy appliances.

"Do you warm cream by guess in winter, and cool it by guess in summer? Do you guess at the amount of butter taken from the churn, and guess at the amount of salt required? Then I guess that the quality of your butter product will not be sufficiently uniform to command the highest market price.

"I have been told by grocerymen that not one-fifth of the butter marketed is first-class. But the majority of farmers will not stop making poor butter. This condition of things will continue in spite of agricultural schools and dairymen's conventions.

"The almost wonderful success of dairy farmers in and around Elgin is not so much because they have had a good market for their milk as it is that they have thoroughly learned the fact of which many of the farmers of Illinois are, at present, ignorant, that the more a cow can be made to eat and digest, the more profitable does the animal become.

"The conclusion of the whole matter is this:

"The successful dairyman is the man who, by strict attention to the details of his business, and without excessive manual labor and drudgery, either on his own part or on the part of any member of his family, never swerving from the right line of integrity a hair's breadth, accumulates a competency; and, while doing this, does not neglect that development of the mind,—that intellectual culture,—that heart culture, which alone can fit him and his family for the proper enjoyment of accumulated wealth, and make of them honorable and valuable members of society."

The report of the Secretary of the Elgin Board of Trade was read. It showed the total sales the past year to be much greater than former years.

It was voted to pay $50 to the Secretary for the next ensuing year.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at Elgin on the second Tuesday of December, 1878.

FINANCIAL.

THE NEWARK BANKS.

NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 13.—The excitement extended to all the savings banks to-day, but subsided toward night. The Newark Savings Bank paid all applicants 18 per cent. They numbered 500, but only half drew their money. The amount drawn was $25,000; $2,400 was newly deposited. The managers express confidence that the depositors will lose nothing. The State Board, comprising the Governor, Secretary of State, and Comptroller, met to-day and sustained the action of the Chancellor.

The Howard Institution paid its depositors in full as fast as they appeared, together with 2½ per cent interest.

The Dime Bank checked their run by requiring three months' notice, and hope to resume payments soon, if not suddenly compelled to convert securities.

The German Bank, a small institution, is not yet affected, but will require three months' notice if pressed.

PITTSBURG.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 13.—Julius Voetter, an extensive stock dealer, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy to-day. His liabilities are about $110,000. His assets are large, but the exact amount is as yet unknown. They consist in part of land in Illinois, Kansas, and one or two other Western States.

NEW YORK FAILURE.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—James Leahy, importer of white goods, has failed. Liabilities placed at $150,000, one-half due abroad. Outstanding assets reported weak. Trouble with Government officers and a very extensive business are ascribed as causes of the failure.

THE EMPIRE FIRE.

Judge McRoberts Decides that the Empire Fire-Insurance Company Can Do Business in Chicago.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., Dec. 13.—Judge McRoberts, of this circuit, has just decided the quo warranto brought by the Attorney-General in the name of the People against the Empire Fire-Insurance Company adversely to the people. The Company was incorporated many years ago, under a charter with capital stock of $50,000, to be increased if desired to $300,000, 5 per cent cash, and balance notes secured. In 1867 the Company was allowed by an amendment to its charter to open an office in Chicago. The second section provides "it shall not be exempt from any general laws in force or to be passed." In 1869 an act was passed that no such company shall establish an agency in Chicago with less capital than $150,000, and all companies then doing business are brought under the act, except that their capitals might continue of the amount named in their charters. The Company increased its capital from $50,000 to $300,000, and in 1877 reduced it to $100,000. The information now brought is to obtain a decision as to the right of the Company to continue to do business in Chicago since it reduced its capital below $150,000. The Company plead its right under the charter to do business in the city. The People demurred to the plea, and the Court has overruled the demurrer and rendered judgment against the people. It was virtually admitted that if the Company had not increased its capital above $50,000 it could continue to do business in Chicago, but that, having increased its capital, it could not decrease except under the provisions of the act of 1872, and that having sought to receive the benefit of such act by its reduction, it must abide by all the provisions of that statute, which would deprive it of the benefit of Sec. 5 of the act of 1869, because it could not be maintained that the capital of the Company continued at the same amount as prescribed by its charter. In the opinion of the Court the capital of the Company after its reduction still "continued" within the limits of its charter; that it might further reduce its capital stock to $50,000, the minimum fixed by its charter; that the assets and the liabilities of stockholders remain the same, and no injury can result to any one; that the decrease of capital stock does not release the stockholders from the same liability as when it was $300,000; that this Company does not come under the provisions of Sec. 5 of act of 1869; that said act refers to companies incorporated under it and those outside of Chicago establishing agencies in Chicago and with cash capital, but that this Company was not incorporated under that act, nor was its capital cash; neither did it have an agency in Chicago, but had an office (not an agency) under its charter in that city. Therefore the Court overruled the demurrer.

INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 13.—Attorney-General Buskirk, having to-day given an opinion adverse to the payment of interest on certain old State internal improvement bonds, long since matured, and in regard to which notice had been given by the Board of State officers in February, 1873, that the accumulation of interest would cease, John R. Wilson, attorney for one Henry Coghlin, of London, Eng., a bondholder, will apply for a mandamus from the Courts to compel the Board to pay principal and interest at the rate of 7 per cent to date. Coghlin claims a total sum of $126,000, and the amount at issue is about $23,000.

The annual meeting of the Indiana Millers' Association was held to-day. Arrangements were made for securing a more perfect organization, to embrace all the millers in the State, and some time was spent in discussing the Cochrane patent case, and plans for preparing a defense to the suits here and elsewhere begun under the patent owned by the American Middlings Purifier Company. A committee was appointed to raise the amount assessed against the Indiana Association by the National Executive Council at Toledo.

CRIME.

A DEADLY AFFRAY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 13.—This evening about 6 o'clock a tragedy took place out on Twenty-first street, at the crossing of the Pacific Railroad, which resulted in the mortal wounding of two men. A railroad flagman, named Durkin, was standing at the crossing when a heavily-loaded coal wagon passed. A piece of coal dropped off, and the driver halloed that he would come back and get the coal in a short time. At this moment a desperate character named Lewis Leech, half Indian and half negro, who has long been the terror of the neighborhood, approached and proceeded to pick up the coal. Durkin remonstrated, when Leech threatened to shoot him if he said another word. At this moment Detective Lewis Yost came along accidentally, and, being informed what the difficulty was, told Leech to let the coal alone and go away. This made Leech furious, and he began to swear, and, pulling his revolver, fired at Yost, shooting him through the right lung. Yost fell to the ground, but jumped up again, drew his pistol, and fired twice at Leech, who in turn, fell, exclaiming: "I am killed!" An examination showed that he was shot through the left lung. The two wounded men were taken to the Dispensary and their wounds attended to. Leech is reported to be dying. Detective Yost may recover, but it is doubtful, as the ball passed through his lung and entire body.

A FOOL-KILLER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., Dec. 13.—A young man named John T. Boon was shot and mortally wounded last night at the residence of Jacob Horter, near Kahokia, in Clark County, Mo. Horter has two bad daughters, and the young men of the neighborhood have been in the habit of loitering about the house at night, firing off pistols and throwing stones against the building. Last night, at 12 o'clock, Boon, in company with a companion named James McCulley, were amusing themselves in this way, had fired a number of shots, and were leaning against the fence, when Horter took down his gun, loaded with shot, crept outside, and fired at them. Five of the shot took effect in Boon's person, two of which entered the forehead and penetrated the brain. Physicians pronounce the wound a fatal one. This morning Horter gave himself up, but was told to go home and stay there until he was sent for. He claims that he complained of the annoyance to the proper officers some time ago, and that they advised the course of action which he pursued.

VANDALISM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 13.—There appears to be a most desperate gang of miscreants on the line of the Springfield Short Line. On Monday evening the train was fired into, and several passengers barely escaped from being wounded. At another point, two miles distant, the same train was stoned and the windows broken. Last night the westbound train would doubtless have been wrecked had not a trackman discovered a pile of obstructions which was placed upon the rails. The point where these outrages are perpetrated is about eight miles east of London. Suspicion rests upon a number of persons in the vicinity, and it is stated that the railroad officials will use every effort to bring the guilty parties to justice.

THE ST. LOUIS CUSTOM-HOUSE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 13.—The case of Michael Lyddon, for conspiracy, and the cases against James Gellally, for perjury and conspiracy to defraud the Government in connection with the new Custom-House, were nolle prossed to-day in the United States District Court, and the case of R. G. Runyan for perjury in the same connection was thrown out of Court by Judge Treat. This disposes of all the suits against Government employes connected with the Custom-House, except those of Thomas Walsh, superintendent of Construction, and William K. Patrick, formerly Assistant-Superintendent, which will come up Jan. 7.

MOONSHINERS.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 13.—Edward Wyatt and Frank Webster, United States special bailiffs, have been wounded by moonshiners. The News of the former was shot out, and the latter was shot through the head. Capt. F. B. Webster, United States Deputy Marshal, with a posse, was attacked by triple his number of moonshiners in ambuscade. Officer Wyatt received sixteen shots in his face.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 13.—George Saunders, charged with killing the negro Middleton at Crab Orchard, was to-day held to await the action of the Grand Jury, without bail, on the testimony of Banks and a number negroes who were on trial for the same crime at the last term of the Circuit Court.

RECAPTURED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 13.—Boot Alexander, colored, the murderer of a man named Doughty, who was recently taken out of Murfreesboro jail by a drunken mob for the purpose of lynching, and escaped, was captured near Christiana, Rutherford County, to-day.

SAFE ROBBERY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 13.—The safe in the Essex County Treasurer's office at Windsor was robbed of $40,000 last night. The safe was blown open and completely wrecked.

GONE WEST.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, P., Dec. 13.—W. H. Byers, an extensive building contractor of this city, has absconded with about $22,000 of other people's money. It is supposed he went West.

CANADA.

Church Matters—Montreal Board of Trade—A Big Estate in Litigation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 13.—The steamship Hibernian, on her last trip from Liverpool, has 1,000 tons of freight for the Upper Province, which will be forwarded by the Intercolonial Railway. Among the freight is fourteen car-loads of oranges, and cars have been fitted up with stoves for their transportation in good order.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TORONTO, Dec. 13.—The Toronto Presbytery has unanimously sustained the call to the Rev. Dr. Inglis, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to be assistant-pastor of Knox Church, in this city.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MONTREAL, Dec. 13.—A cablegram has been received announcing that the application made by St. Andrew's Church to her Majesty for leave to appeal from the judgment given by the Canadian Supreme Court in favor of the plaintiff in the suit of Johnson vs. St. Andrew's Church, has been rejected. The judgment of the Supreme Court condemned the church to pay $300 and costs for all the courts. Mr. Johnson was an Elder of St. Andrew's Church; but, a misunderstanding having arisen between him and the Trustees, it was sought to ostracise him, his pew-rent was refused, and other annoyances resorted to to compel him to leave the church. The case was taken into court three years ago, and carried through the various law-chambers to the Canadian Supreme Court, which sustained Mr. Johnson as above. The importance of the decision of her Majesty is, that it seems to do away with all appeal from the Canadian Supreme Court.

The annual meeting of the Wesleyan Missionary Society has been held here. The report states that the total income of the Society for the past year amounted to $145,998.—a decrease of $16,000 as compared with the previous year. The Society maintained in 1876 missionaries: To the Indians, 32; to Japan, 4; to the Germans, 3; to the French Canadians, 7; to the settlers in British Columbia, Red River, and Algoma, 41; to the settlers in other Provinces, 309. There are, besides, 31 teachers, 21 interpreters, and 6 missionaries,—making a total paid agency of 493. The number of converts in Japan increased during the year from 60 to 122; among Germans, from 208 to 266; and among French Canadians, from 140 to 217.

The Board of Trade has elected the following gentlemen delegates to the Dominion Board of Trade: Andrew Robertson, Thomas White, Jr., John Kerry, E. R. Greene, William Darling, and E. T. Paterson. The following resolution was passed, and the Council directed to bring it before the Dominion Board: "That the Insolvent Act should be so amended as to render the consent in writing of two-thirds in number of creditors, representing three-fourths in value of claims on the estate, necessary to obtain the discharge of the insolvent."

On the expropriation of the Hall estate for the Mount Royal Park, the Hall heirs objected to the award of $210,000, and took suit in the Superior Court for a much larger sum. Judge Johnson eventually awarded them $240,000 more, making the sum total due from the city $450,000. The city carried the case to appeal, where Judge Johnson's decision was reversed. However, the heirs took the case to the Privy Council in England, and a cablegram states that the appeal of the heirs has been dismissed with costs, so that the city gets the estate for the original sum awarded, viz.: $210,000.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, Dec. 13.—George Bartely, the alleged murderer of Sergeant Dore, in Beauce, arrived in town to-day from the West, in charge of two detectives.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OAKVILLE, Dec. 13.—A well-connected young man named Harry Roche quarreled last night with a girl to whom he was engaged to be married, and shortly afterwards killed himself by shooting through the head.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Dec. 13.—George P. Black, Delegate from Halifax, had another interview to-day with the Premier, relative to grain freight from the West on the Intercolonial Railway. It is understood instructions will be issued which will enable the merchants of Halifax to test the question whether they can make their city a convenient and paying port for the shipment of Western produce.

CASUALTIES.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 13.—While engaged with others in repairing the railroad bridge of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad across the Illinois River at this place, Henry Roche, one of the workmen, was knocked into the river by a falling piece of timber at noon to-day, and was drowned. His comrades made all possible effort to rescue him, but failed. He is supposed to have come from Kingston, Canada, and was in the employ of the Detroit Bridge and Iron Works. He was about 30 years old.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 13.—Hans Sevensen, a Norwegian, was drowned in Lake Waubesa, two miles from this city, last night while fishing on the ice, which broke, precipitating him in the water, and was drowned in the presence of his two sons who were on shore, but unable to assist him on account of the weakness of the ice.

AN UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 13.—F. C. Bangs, the actor, broke down to-night in the piece "Corporal Antoine," from physical exhaustion. He has been troubled some days with neuralgia of the eyes, and at a point in the play where the most physical exertion is needed, fell down, and was carried off the stage. After the curtain was down he could be heard to groan behind the scenes. It is not known whether he will be able to complete his engagement or not.

ACCIDENT TO AN INVALID.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Dec. 13.—This morning Mrs. Samuel Ashley, of Dunleith, was thrown out of a buggy and seriously, if not dangerously, hurt. The buggy was upset, and Mrs. Ashley was dragged along some distance by the top. Both bones of her right arm were broken, besides other injuries about the head and face. The accident is more distressing, as Mrs. Ashley has been an invalid for some time. The horse was scared by a locomotive.

SHIPWRECK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The steamer Continental went ashore at the mouth of Eel River last night. She is a total loss. The passengers and crew were saved.

SUICIDE.

The City of St. Louis Will Now Spend Some Money That It Might Have Saved—A Poor Lady Opposes a Sea of Troubles, and Ends Them.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 13.—At an early hour this morning the body of Mrs. Mary Brennan, a highly-respected and well-known widowed lady, who lived near the corner of Eighteenth and O'Fallon streets, was discovered in a cistern located upon the premises. The attendant circumstances of her death are as follows: She was the owner of the house in which she, with her two children, had resided up to this time, but the house stands upon leased ground, upon which she was liable for the taxes. She told a neighbor yesterday that she had just returned from the Collector's office, where she had informed those in charge that she found it utterly impossible to raise the amount necessary to pay her taxes, and that she had begged for further time, which had been denied her, and that, rather than be turned out houseless upon the world with her two children, she would kill them and herself, and she intimated that she had the hatchet with which to do it. The neighbor endeavored to pacify her, but without avail. One of the neighbors met her out in the yard this morning at 5 o'clock, and Mrs. Brennan informed her that she had spent a wretched night, being unable to sleep in consequence of the impending doom which seemed to hover over her. Mrs. Brennan returned to the house and began sweeping the room, and, while so doing, said to her little son, a lad of 11 years: "I wish I was where your father is, and I shall soon be there." Shortly afterward she procured a rope and placed it around the neck of her little girl, 6 years old, with the evident intention of strangling her, but the boy succeeded in releasing his little sister, and the poor mother had not the courage to repeat the attempt upon the life of the little innocent. Shortly after that Mrs. Brennan left the room, and was some time. Her son started out to look for her, but could not find her. Subsequently one of the neighbors went to the cistern to get a bucket of water, when, to her horror and dismay, she discovered Mrs. Brennan's body in the cistern. Help was speedily summoned, but life was extinct long before the body was taken out. Officer Kicker was called in, and hastened to remove the curbstone from around the cistern, and finally succeeded, with the aid of the neighbors in hoisting out the body. Later in the day, upon examining the single room occupied by Mrs. Brennan and her two children, a hatchet was found in the bed, with which it had been the evident design of the poor lady to slay her children, that they might not be left to buffet the storms of life alone, but her courage must have failed her, and she decided to kill herself, but let them live. The hatchet had been carefully secreted beneath the bed-clothes, and had probably been placed there during the night, after she had relented from her original desperate purpose.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Dec. 13.—The proprietors of the National Hotel have received two communications from Lodi, a town in Columbia County, Wis., concerning J. R. Abbey, whose body was found in a bed at that hotel a few days ago. J. H. Potter, the writer of one of the communications, says that he has just heard of the suicide of J. R. Abbey at the National Hotel, and expresses the opinion that he is the same man who left that place about three weeks ago, taking with him a watch and chain and revolver belonging to other parties. Mr. Potter says the suicide was known in Lodi as J. R. Abbey. He states, further, that the friends of the deceased live in Mifflin, O., and, if communication with them is desired, it would be well to address Mr. Solomon Abbey. A silver watch and a revolver were found among Abbey's effects.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Dec. 13.—John Fletcher, an old resident of Midland, attempted to commit suicide this morning by cutting his throat with a razor. A frightful gash failed to reach the jugular vein. The cause of the deed was inability to work, and the fact that his children had all left him.

RED RIVER OF THE NORTH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 13.—A letter from N. W. Kittson, President of the Red River Transportation Convention, read at the Breckinridge River Improvement Convention, says seven steamers with thirteen barges navigate the Red River. Two steamers run on the Saskatchewan to Fort Edmonton. A propeller on Lake Winnipeg connects with the Red River and Saskatchewan steamers, altogether forming about 2,000 miles of continuous navigation from Breckinridge to Edmonton. Manitoba and the Saskatchewan country are being settled faster than any other portion of British America. Emigration there almost equals that to our Western Territories. All that country has its natural outlet to market by the Red River, and it, with the Minnesota Valley of the Red River, will furnish carrying enough for both river and railroads, not including flatboat-shipments. The freighting on the Red River during the past season was nearly 14,000 tons. The passengers carried numbered 9,500. Maj. Farquhars estimates that for the complete improvement of the Red River the amount of $422,000 is needed. The Conventionask that $100,000 be expended next year between Breckinridge and Goose Rapids; also a survey of the river above Breckinridge to Fergus Falls.

ARBORICULTURE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 13.—The Tree-Planters' Convention, at Breckinridge, yesterday memorialized Congress to amend the law regarding tree claims, asking that the area to be planted on each quarter-section be reduced from forty to ten acres, that trees be set four instead of twelve feet apart, and that two years be allowed from the date of entry until the trees are planted, during which time at least one crop of grain be raised, that the ground may be better prepared for tree-cultivation.

A FOOT-RACE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., Dec. 13.—A great event here today was the foot-race between Bob Mathewson, of this place, and Bill Landeckers, alias Johnny West, of Missouri, for a purse of $1,000, seventy-five yards. The race created considerable excitement, and about $5,000 changed hands on the result. Landeckers beat Mathewson by less than two feet. Missouri people carried off the money. There is some talk about the race having been given away, but it is generally believed to have been fair enough.

'FRISCO'S ELEPHANT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—A telegram was received to-day by President Hayes from the San Francisco Six Companies representing that a gang of roughs last evening attacked a party of 150 Chinamen who had just reached the city from Sacramento, robbing and cruelly beating them, and severely injuring more than fifty of the number. There was no interposition by the police for their protection, and no arrests were made. The Companies also call the attention of the President to the intimation of the Governor of California in his address to the Legislature that the mob may become too strong for control. They represent the hopelessness of their people without diplomatic protection, and remind the President of the obligations of the United States Government for their security under the provisions of the treaty. The President said he would give the matter immediate attention.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The statement telegraphed by the Chinese Six Companies to President Hayes that 150 of their countrymen were assaulted by roughs, maltreated and robbed on landing from the river steamer, and that there was no interference by the police, lacks confirmation. Careful inquiry at the Central and Harbor Police Stations, and from people frequenting the vicinity of the steamer landing, fails to show that any such incident occurred. There are a number of youngsters, of the "Small Boy" species, who hang about the city front and occasionally, when opportunity offers, throw stones at Chinamen landing and going up town. Such occurrence took place last Saturday night, when a policeman in attendance at the dock observed them, chased them away, and administered a whipping to two or three of them, and it is believed this circumstance has been magnified into the story telegraphed the President.

FIRES.

AT HELENA, ARK.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 13.—The *Avalanche's* Helena, Ark., special says that at midnight last night a fire broke out in the basement of Wootten's queensware establishment, and, owing to the supply of water failing, the fire-engine was unable to control it. The block was burned out. The following are the principal sufferers: J. K. Wootten, queensware, $13,000; insurance, $5,000. Mulkey & Burke, books and stationery, $12,500; insurance, $5,000. Office *Daily World*, $8,000; insurance, $2,500. J. K. Coolidge, commission merchant, $8,000; insurance, $13,000. The Post-Office, which was in the same building, was destroyed, but the mails were saved.

AT TOLEDO, O.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 13.—At an early hour this morning, fire broke out in the extensive works of the Milburn Wagon Company, originating in the painting department, and resulting in the destruction of about one-half of the large wing in which the painting, drying, and storage rooms were located. The burned portion was filled with finished work, part of which was saved in a damaged condition. The loss is $40,000; insurance, $38,000; divided among thirty-five companies. The origin of the fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion.

AT BIDDEFORD, ME.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Dec. 13.—The dye-house and boiler-room of the York Manufacturing Company were damaged $25,000 by fire last night. Hundreds of operatives are temporarily thrown out of employment.

AT NEW CASTLE, ONT.

NEW CASTLE, Ont., Dec. 13.—The Royal Hotel and block, containing the principal business part of the town, burned last night. Loss, $40,000.

GOV. CULLOM

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 13.—Gov. Cullom, Railway Commissioner Oberly, President Ackerman, and Auditor Welling, of the Illinois Central Railroad, returned to New Orleans to-day, after a thorough inspection of the jetties. The result of the inspection is in the highest degree satisfactory to all the parties. Capt. Eads and his assistant, Andrews, demonstrated a twenty-two foot channel 200 feet wide, but Capt. Brown, the Government Engineer, while he admits a twenty-two foot channel, still withholds his approval until time shall have demonstrated its permanency. The Eads Company, he says, is entitled to another payment, but he is cautious and fairly impartial. Gov. Cullom is enthusiastic upon the jetty scheme and the new route to Liverpool. He dined with Gov. Nicholls this evening. To-morrow the party go to Mobile, and will return north on the Mobile & Ohio railroad, possibly taking in Memphis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—Later—Owing to the intense interest felt by merchants here in reference to the proposed Northwestern trade, Gov. Cullon has consented to remain another day. He will address the members of the Cotton Exchange to-morrow in favor of reciprocity with Illinois.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., Dec. 13.—The twenty-second annual installation of the officers of Joliet Chapter No. 27, Royal Arch Masons, elected for the ensuing Masonic year, took place at Masonic Hall this evening in the presence of a large, select, and fashionable party of invited guests. The following officers were seated: David Rosenheim, H.P.; C. C. Olney, K.; C. Puffer, S.; W. D. Fay, C. of H.; John S. Millar, P. S.; E. H. Akin, Treasurer; John C. Lang, Secretary; Isaac Sawyer, R. A. C.; H. M. Lyford, M. of First V.; L. P. Pierce, M. of Second V.; Albert Garvin, M. Third V.; D. G. Wells, Master of Ceremonies; Joseph Sentinel; John Butler and William Dougall, Stewards.

Joliet Commandery, No. 4, Knights Templar, were also guests of the Chapter, and installed the following officers: John S. Millar, E. C.; E. R. Willard, Gen.; C. Puffer, Captain-General; W. G. Wilcox, S. W.; James G. Elwood, J. W.; E. H. Akin, Treasurer; J. B. Fithian, Recorder.

After the ceremonies a magnificent banquet was spread by the Chapter, and this was followed by dancing by the young people, other guests being provided for those who did not wish to dance. The affair was the finest social event of the season.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 13.—Commiss

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

McVicker's Theatre.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn. "Bidonic."

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. Engagement of the Hess English Opera Troupe. "Chimes of Normandy."

Haverly's Theatre.
Monroe street, corner of Dearborn. Madame Rentz's Female Minstrels.

Coliseum Novelty Theatre.
Clark street, opposite Court-House. "Too Late." Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WAUBANSIA LODGE, No. 160, A. F. and A. M.—Regular Communication this (Friday) evening, at Masonic Hall, 76 Monroe-st. Work on M. M. Degree. Visitors cordially invited. J. C. HOWELL, Sec.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 43, R. A. M.—Special Convocation this (Friday) evening, at 7:30 o'clock, for work on the Royal Arch Degree. Also Special Convocation Saturday evening, Dec. 15, at 7:30 o'clock, for work on the R. and S. Degrees. A full attendance requested. By order.
A. J. GUILFORD, H. P.
CHARLES B. WRIGHT, Sec'y.

COVENANT LODGE, No. 526, A. F. and A. M.—Special Communication this (Friday) evening at 7:30 o'clock, at Corinthian Hall, 187 East Kinzie-st. Work on the M. M. Degree. Visiting brethren cordially invited. By order of the W. M. WM. KERR, Sec.

ORIENTAL LODGE, No. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Hall, 122 LaSalle-st.—Special Communication this (Friday) evening at 7½ o'clock, for work on the E. A. Degree. By order of the Master. E. N. TUCKER, Sec'y.

HOME LODGE, No. 508, A. F. & A. M.—Regular Communication this (Friday) evening, Dec. 14, at 7:30 o'clock. Business of importance to every member. Work—The Third Degree. Visiting brethren always welcome. By order of the Master.
R. Z. HERRICK, Secretary.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1877.

CHICAGO MARKET SUMMARY.

The Chicago produce markets were generally firmer yesterday, with less doing. Mess pork closed 15c per brl higher, at $11.95@12.00 cash, and $12.05@12.07½ for January. Lard closed 10c per 100 lbs higher, at $7.87½ cash, and $7.87½@7.90 for January. Meats were firmer, at 4¾c for boxed shoulders and 6½c for do short ribs. Whisky was ½c higher, at $1.06 per gallon. Flour was dull. Wheat closed 2c higher, at $1.09 for December and $1.09⅝ for January. Corn closed ⅜@½c higher, at 43½c cash and 42½c for January. Oats closed easier, at 24⅞c cash and 25c seller January. Rye was tame, at 56c. Barley closed ½@1c higher, at 61½c cash and 62c for January. Hogs were active and closed firm, at 5@10c advance. Sales were at $3.75@4.25. Cattle were quiet and steady, with sales at $2.00@6.00. The sheep market was firm, at $3.00@4.50 for common to choice grades. Inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 168 cars wheat, 99 cars corn, 44 cars oats, 11 cars rye, and 42 cars barley. Total (364 cars), 143,000 bu. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $103.25 in greenbacks at the close.

Greenbacks at the New York Stock Exchange yesterday closed at 96¾.

The Convention of Illinois Dairymen closed its sittings at Elgin yesterday, after a season of most interesting and profitable discussion of topics connected with the important branch of agricultural industry which the Association aims to promote.

The Wisconsin Unitarian Conference at Janesville yesterday adopted a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the Conference that church property should not be exempt from taxation, and providing for the appointment of a commission to prepare a memorial on the subject for presentation to the Wisconsin Legislature.

The people of Joliet had something to say Wednesday evening about the silver question. Their mass-meeting was proportionately as large and every bit as enthusiastic as the Chicago demonstration of last night, and the demand for the restoration of silver as legal-tender none the less outspoken and emphatic. The Eastern lobbyists have had their day in court; the West now proposes to be heard.

A report is current at Bucharest that a heavy engagement has taken place at Elena between the forces of the Czarowitch and those of SULEIMAN Pasha, and that the Russians gained a great victory, capturing 12,000 prisoners. It is said to be the opinion in Russian official circles that there is no present likelihood that propositions looking to the negotiation of a peace will come either from Turkey direct or from any Power acting in her behalf.

Senators BAYARD, HILL, and DAWES were the debaters yesterday on the side of the monometallists in opposition to the MATTHEWS resolution, and displayed the customary solicitude for the bondholders and the customary disregard of the interests of the people at large. Mr. BAYARD has now defined his position in reference to the Presidential race of 1880, placing himself squarely in antagonism to Mr. THURMAN, who stands committed to the support of the silver movement.

Ten thousand of the prisoners surrendered by OSMAN Pasha at Plevna are on their way to Bucharest. The total number which fell into the hands of the Russians is ascertained by official count to be ten Pashas, 128 staff officers, 2,000 officers, 30,000 infantry, and 1,200 cavalry, besides seventy-seven cannon. In the fighting which immediately preceded the fall of Plevna the Turks were terribly worsted, losing 4,000 killed and wounded, while the Russian loss was about 200 killed and 1,250 wounded.

A Washington dispatch to the *Evening Journal* says:

A member of the Syndicate, who is in the city, informed your correspondent to-day that no sales of 4 per cent bonds are being made, and that the Syndicate regrets its late subscription of $10,000,000. This subscription was made immediately after the President's message was sent in, and with the expectation that the President's views would influence the Senate and prevent the passage of an extreme silver bill. The Syndicate would be glad to withdraw its last subscription.

A blunt-spoken citizen, a little inclined to profanity under provocation, would be apt to reply to this "member of the Syndicate," "Who the d——l cares if you do?" This Syndicate contrivance to dispose of bonds never met the approbation of the people. It is a scheme of sharpers at best to make commissions out of the Government. Let Congress order the issue of a popular-loan silver 4 per cent bond, receiving silver in payment of such bonds, and they will go off like hot cakes. Make them of the denominations of $25, $50, $100, $500, and $1,000, so as to suit the purses of every class of people. Make them redeemable in silver or gold, at the option of the Government. Accept silver or other legal-tender for them at the option of the buyer, and they will be sold to the great American people about as fast as the Secretary of the Treasury can print and issue them. With the silver received for those bonds, let him call in the 5-20 6 per cent bonds, pay them off, and burn them. There are over 700 millions of those 5-20s outstanding, all drawing 6 per cent in gold, but they are all redeemable, principal and interest, in "coin," which means silver at the option of the Government. The people will purchase enough 4 per cent silver bonds to furnish the Secretary of the Treasury with sufficient "coin" to take care of all 5-20 indebtedness without the aid of any Syndicate go-between contrivance. Let Congress restore the silver standard, and order plenty of dollars coined, and the people will take care of the rest, and the Syndicate may go to H—alifax.

Mr. PATTERSON, the successful contestant for the seat in Congress from Colorado, owes to one of the most shameful outrages ever perpetrated by a partisan majority the fact that he is not now a mendicant, but only a robber. That which he had begged for so long he has at last stolen outright, aided in the theft by 116 Democrats no honester than himself. In vain the Republicans appealed for the privilege of remanding the election back to the people of Colorado. The Democrats, fearful lest their dishonorable course toward the people of that State should react upon them in the return of BELFORD by a largely-increased majority, refused to run any such risk, but committed the injustice of using their numerical strength to award the seat to a man who cannot by any pretense whatever be shown to have been elected. It was an act of unprincipled partisanship that will be found to have cost them dearly when the day of reckoning comes.

Since the passionate assemblages of the people during the War, there has not been held in this city a mass-meeting that expressed deeper feeling or stronger determination than that which last night filled the Tabernacle to demand the restoration to the currency of the silver dollar. The speeches and the admirable resolutions place the supporters of the secret demonetization of the silver dollar on a defensive they will find it hard to maintain. The law, the facts, and the will of the majority are for the silver dollar. The people demand the right of paying their debts according to the contract, and there is no better way than this to maintain the public credit. If it be repudiation to fulfill a contract, to overthrow a fraud, to undo publicly a secret wrong, let us have repudiation, and more of it. The demonstration of last night shows that the silver dollar, like the national flag, has a place in the affections of the people. But in its covert demonetization something deeper than a sentiment was touched. The sense of justice has been outraged. Without the knowledge of the people, the monetary system they inherited from the founders of the Republic has been changed, and by skillful and covert legislation the contract with the public creditors turned against them. If the advisability of any change of standards is to be discussed, let it be discussed after the repeal of legislation that was passed without the knowledge of the Secretary of the Treasury who was supposed to be responsible for it, the President who gave it his approving signature, the Congressmen who voted for it, the newspapers that reported the proceedings, or the public that must foot the bills. Who, indeed, did know at the time that the act of Feb. 12, 1873, demonetized the silver dollar, has never yet been found out. No such guilty secrecy marks the movement for the repeal of this wrong. Thunders of applause from thousands of taxpayers last night emphasized the open and above-board demand of the people for the right. Chicago has spoken first, and the utterances of its citizens will be repeated in all the leading cities till Congress and the President and his maladvisers understand that they must "submit or resign." The East has chosen to make this a sectional question with its younger sons, who have become the West,—let it remember the words of one of the greatest statesmen of modern times, who predicted that the day was at hand when the plowholders of the Mississippi Valley would rule America.

THE ADMINISTRATION DEFEAT.

The defeat of the Administration in the matter of the New York Custom-House appointments is no more than the country had reason to expect, and the wonder, if any, in the matter, is, that the Senate vote was not more unanimous. The President, by his own rule, was in the wrong, and, under the circumstances, had no reason to expect that his nominations should be confirmed.

The President, when nominated at Cincinnati in June, 1876, accepted the nomination, and deliberately assured the country that, if he were elected President, he would do whatever was in his power to break up the business of making political appointments as a reward for partisan service; he insisted that there should be a return to the old system and to "the old rule, the true rule, that honesty, capacity, and fidelity constitute the real qualifications for office, and that there is no other claim;" and that the public "officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remains untarnished and he performs his duties satisfactorily." In his inaugural address, the President repeated his views on this subject of appointments and removals from office, in which the declarations of his letter of acceptance were even more emphatically affirmed as the future policy of the Administration. It is notorious that, in laying down this rule in the matter of appointments, the refusal to remove officers for political causes, or to appoint them for partisan services, and the refusal to remove or appoint any officer upon the dictation of Senators or Representatives in Congress, the President challenged the experience of fifty years of the spoils-history of both parties, and provoked the intense opposition of all the machine politicians in and out of Congress. It was equally true that, outside of the Senators and Representatives who owe the most of their official existence to the successful manipulations of party machinery in the hands of appointees to Federal office, and outside of those who sought places through these same Congressional brokers and traders, the mass of the people, Republicans and Democrats, sustained the President, approved his policy, and earnestly hoped he would adhere to it to the end. The policy itself was so wise, just, and commendable that no man dared assail it. There were strong opinions expressed, in which the wish was father to the thought, that the policy would fail, and those who hoped the Civil-Service reform would succeed, but did not think it would, were terribly aggrieved over the President's Southern policy! Nevertheless, sustained by the general sentiment of the country, the President might well ignore the clamors of the Senators, and have no doubt of his success had he adhered to his own rule. In the case of Georgia, it was deemed advisable to appoint to the office of Marshal of that State a man whose political relations would be satisfactory to the whole people. A liberal Democrat was recommended by the Republicans and was appointed by the President. Subsequently the Democratic Senators from Georgia protested against the nomination, because, though the person was a Democrat, he was a Democrat who was acceptable to the Republicans; and that the ultra-Democrats demanded a man who was satisfactory to Bourbons, without reference to Republicans at all. This was a reversal of the President's rule. The appointee was honest and competent; his removal was demanded for political reasons, and the reason was that he was not Democrat enough to satisfy the Bourbon faction in Georgia. The President yielded, and, at the dictation of the Democratic Senators and Representatives from Georgia, withdrew the name of Mr. HUFF and nominated to the Senate one FITZSIMMONS, Bourbon. The President in this action departed from his own rule. He withdrew his first appointee without cause, and did this at the dictation of Bourbon Senators and Representatives.

When the President defined the rule by which the Administration would be governed in the matter of removals and appointments, the rule was of necessity to be binding on the Administration. If Senators were to be excluded from all voice in the matter of removals and appointments, and if the "officer should be secure in his tenure as long as his personal character remained untarnished and the performance of his duties satisfactory," then Senators had the right to insist that the rule should be adhered to upon both sides. In the matter of the New York Custom-House appointments, the President removed Collector ARTHUR and Naval Officer CORNELL, and appointed Messrs. ROOSEVELT and PRINCE, without specifying any cause. The Senate took no action on these nominations at the extra session, and the President had an opportunity to reconsider his action. He did not avail himself of this chance to escape from a position in which he was wrong. He renominated Messrs. ROOSEVELT and PRINCE. The Senate then, acting within the President's own rule, requested of the Secretary of the Treasury the causes upon which the removals were made. The Secretary, with that peculiar adaptability of saying and doing the wrong thing at the wrong time, denied the right of the Senate to make any such inquiries. The case then stood before the Senate in this way: 1. No Senator shall be authorized to cause a removal or appointment of a public officer. 2. A public officer shall be secure in his tenure so long as his personal character is unstained and his duties are performed satisfactorily. 3. The President removed Collector ARTHUR, giving no reason therefor, or questioning his personal or official fidelity. This condition of things was wholly inconsistent with the Civil-Service reform rules asserted by the President. Under these rules, the Senate had the right to know the causes inducing the removal. If there was no "cause," then the President's action was an inconsistent exercise of power, and an exercise of it under circumstances which challenged the opposition of the Senate. It was a declaration that, while the President would enforce his policy against all Senators, he would not consider himself bound to adhere to his own declared rule in his own action. The President was in the wrong. On the record he removed two prominent officers without any rational pretext, except to show his power to make a removal. The Senate rejected the nominations and defeated the removal; and the wonder, we repeat, is, that the Senate did not vote unanimously. The President must live up to his own rule, or he cannot expect others to do so; if he abandon his own rule at pleasure, he must expect strong and successful opposition. On the record, the Senate could not well do less than to reject the President's nominations.

The action of the Senate has been to uphold the President's Civil-Service rule in regard to removals, and to protect it against his own violation thereof; when he reflects calmly over the case he will perceive his error, and perhaps acknowledge it.

THE TURKISH FLEET.

The Turkish fleet has not played a very important part in the war, so far as actual battles are concerned, but it is likely to play a very important part in the final settlement, and one which may seriously affect the relations of the other Powers. Without doubt the fleet is one of the finest in the world. When the war commenced it consisted of twenty iron-clad ships, besides seventy other steamers. The iron-clads comprised seven frigates, eight corvettes, and five gunboats, the steamers being made up of five ships of the line, five frigates, fifteen corvettes, and fifty-five dispatch and gun boats. Besides these, they had four steam transports and a number of sailing-vessels. The larger vessels are armor-plated from stem to stern, and carry four twelve-ton rifle Armstrong guns. Although this powerful fleet has not fought any battles, principally because there was nothing to fight, it has proved of immense service to Turkey. It has enabled her to completely dominate the Black Sea, as well as the Sea of Marmora. It has also controlled the Mediterranean as against Russia. It has cut off her commerce in that quarter. It has transported vast bodies of troops, with immense saving of time and money. In point of fact, the transfers of troops from Europe to Asia and *vice versa* could hardly have been made without it. It aided directly in the stirring up of the Caucasian insurrections, which retarded the Russian movements in Armenia nearly two months. It has saved to Turkey the expense of at least 100,000 men. If Russia had had such a fleet as this, or such a fleet as she had in 1854, so that she could have landed troops anywhere along the Turkish coast, instead of being compelled to rely upon one railroad, which entailed the additional delay and necessity of crossing the Danube, the war would have been ended before this.

Both Russia and England have already realized the importance of this fleet by making an effort to secure it. Its transfer to Russia, as one of the conditions of peace, already meets with favor at St. Petersburg. The paper recently published by Prince WASSILTCHIKOFF, who stands high at Court, urges this very point in the following language:

Our principal and probably irreconcilable opponent will be England, or rather that party in the English Parliament which sees in every fleet a rival and a foe, and in every movement eastward a menace to British dominion in India. That party is strong in England. It will receive with malicious anger the proposal to create anew a Russian fleet in the Black Sea, and perhaps it will offer armed resistance. We must, therefore, weigh the consequences of the hostility of the British Empire with its powerful armadas and countless financial resources. To decide that question directly in our own favor would be a light-headed act. If, at the conclusion of peace, we secured for ourselves the liberty of the Black Sea and of the Straits, that right would remain for many years a dead letter until we could construct a fleet. Turkey, in alliance with England, might use the freedom of navigation for her own interest and our disadvantage. But the case would be very different if we obtained at once a ready-made fleet built in England for the Turkish Government, and provided with all the latest improvements.

Meanwhile, if the reports are true, the English Government is already negotiating to forestall the Czar by purchasing the fleet, which would make England the most powerful naval nation in the world, and place her in a position to repel Russian aggression. Should Russia, on the other hand, secure it, she would not only be able to secure freedom of navigation on the Black Sea and the opening of the Bosphorus, so as to have free access to the Mediterranean, but she would become such a formidable naval competitor of England that the latter would be compelled to fortify Gallipolis and make it a second Gibraltar, if she would not sink into a second-class Power on land and sea by the side of the Muscovite Colossus. The disposition of this fleet, therefore, will be watched with interest by the other European Powers, as involving grave diplomatic questions, chief among which will be the responsibility of England if she purchases this fleet before the termination of the war (she certainly will not have an opportunity to purchase it after), as giving aid and comfort to Turkey by placing millions of money in her exhausted coffers, thus enabling her to prolong the war.

THE LAW OF DISTRESS-WARRANTS.

The shooting of the Constable, McELLIGOTT, by the woman McKEE, who has been held by the Coroner's jury on the charge of murder, has led to some revelations concerning the law of distress-warrants, and the practice of levying thereunder, which can scarcely fail to excite general surprise and protest, and which will probably operate to relieve the woman of the penalty of her crime. A perusal of the statute authorizing the distress levy for rent shows it to be loose and defective; it gives a latitude which has been brutally abused not only in the McKEE case, but probably in nine cases out of every ten where a levy is made. The law authorizes the landlord himself or any agent he may appoint to seize any personal property in the county belonging to his tenant. This seizure is made without any warrant other than the mere distress notice, and without the intervention of any officer of the law. It is required that the person making the distress shall file his claim with a Justice of the Peace, together with an inventory of the property, and that a summons shall issue. In the meantime, and pending the issue of the judgment, the property remains in the hands of the landlord or his agent, and can only be released by process of law. The law exempts from seizure on a distress-warrant $100 worth of property for every person, and in addition $300 worth of additional property when the debtor is a head of a family and resides with the same, the exemptions in both cases to be selected by the debtor. The law is silent as to the charges that may be made by the agent making the levy, for advertising, expressage, storage, selling, etc. The costs may readily eat up the value of the property seized, and, as the greater number of the levies made is upon the property of poor people, ignorant even of the slight protection the law gives the debtor, they are usually fleeced mercilessly, and frequently the meagre requirements of the law are neglected to the injury and abuse of the tenant.

The case of Miss McKEE illustrates pointedly the usual operation of the law. She had been living in a house on Pine street owned by one CHADWICK. A levy had been made for rent prior to the one McELLIGOTT was serving at the time he was shot. This last levy was for rent of the house formerly occupied by Miss McKEE. Her previous experience had taught her that she would be practically robbed of everything that should be taken from her house under this summary process. When the former levy was made, $150 worth of property had been seized on a claim of $58. Out of this seizure the property was sold for $37.95, of which the costs eat up $24, and left her a credit of only $12 on the judgment against her. The actual legal costs were $8.25, and these included commissions, serving return, summons, and Justice's costs; but CHADWICK'S agent made an additional bill of costs for himself amounting to twice the legal costs, which there was no means of preventing. The net result of Miss McKEE'S experience was that, after sacrificing over $150 of her property, she received a credit of only $13 or $14 on the claim against her. This certainly offered a strong provocation to avert a repetition of such an experience by any and every means at hand.

This condition of things demands a change. The law itself should be radically amended. It should provide for the appraisement of all property seized for rent, and prohibit a sacrifice of the property below two-thirds of the appraised value. This is the law in several of the States, and under its operation there is some protection against the sharks and Constable rings that rob the poor and the unfortunate. If the property seized for rent is appraised at $150, then the landlord may take the property at $100 unless some one bids more, but in any case the tenant receives a credit which approximates the value of the property which he is made to yield up under the seizure. The law should further fix, at a low and reasonable rate, the maximum of all charges that may be made against the property seized. The charge of $16 for taking a small wagon-load of furniture from one place to another, as was the case in the first seizure of Miss McKEE'S effects, is simple robbery, and citizens are entitled to protection against it. The law should further require that the warrant should set forth the exemptions to which the debtor is entitled, so that he may be instructed in every case just what his rights are. Out of the furniture seized in the first McKEE levy there was value enough to allow her the legal exemption of $100, to pay all fair costs, and to yield the full amount of the claim against her, but she lost all her property, and secured a credit of only a few dollars on the claim.

There is something beyond the actual injustice done every day under the operation of the present system, and the McKEE case illustrates this also. A man was killed who had gained access to the woman's house by deception and fraud, and whom she had reason to suspect of an intention to swindle her in the interest of CHADWICK, as she had been swindled before. It is in the interest of society to prevent and discourage the taking of human life, and the most effective means of doing so is to punish those who are guilty of homicide. But it is extremely doubtful whether the woman who killed McELLIGOTT can be punished. Most people will regret that it was not the principal, but only the agent, who was killed, but the injury that had been put upon the woman will influence any jury that can be impaneled to palliate her crime, and perhaps to excuse it altogether. Thus society has a deeper concern in the amendment of the distress-law and in the reform of the system under which levies are made than that growing out of the injustice it works. It is a standing menace to the safety of human life. The disposition to justify Miss McKEE will be felt in every other case where similar levies are resisted forcibly. The constant danger of violent resistance makes it possible to secure the services of only the most reckless characters in the capacity of Constables and landlords' agents. The peace of the community is threatened because the law for seizing personal property is unjust, and because this injustice is improved by irresponsible men to perpetrate the most brutal outrages.

THE NEW BISHOP OF QUINCY.

The election of Dr. HARRIS, the Rector of St. James' Church, in this city, to the Bishopric created by the erection of the new Diocese of Quincy, was not a surprise to members of the Episcopal Church. This result was confidently predicted as soon as the action of the General Convention had been made known; it has been anticipated with mingled pleasure and discontent by the parishioners of Dr. HARRIS for some weeks past. Whatever may be thought of the loss that Chicago and St. James' parish will sustain in the removal of Dr. HARRIS to Quincy, there will be general congratulation upon the manner of his election. In view of the strife that has arisen in Illinois conventions heretofore over elections of Bishops, the unanimity expressed at Quincy was hardly to be expected. It was, under the circumstances, doubly gratifying because the honor so worthily bestowed can be accepted only at the cost of considerable personal sacrifice, and the promise of a cordial welcome to the new Bishop is only a just compensation for his losses. He surrenders a metropolitan position, a comfortable salary, and large opportunities for usefulness, to engage in far more trying work under less agreeable conditions. From a worldly point of view, there will be nothing but the dignity of his increased rank to repay him for the change. The people of the Quincy Diocese, therefore, only show a true appreciation of his situation when they leave him no room to doubt the sincerity of their intentions.

Dr. HARRIS is likely to accept the election for the reason that he is little swayed by worldly considerations, and the call of duty, which in this instance seems to be imperative, has never been unheeded by him. If he had listened to the promptings of self-interest or worldly ambition, he would not now be in the Church. He was admitted to the Bar at the age of 19, a special act of the Legislature of Alabama being required for the purpose. This was in 1860. The breaking out of the War interrupted his professional career, drawing him into the Confederate army, where he remained until the restoration of peace. Resuming the practice of law in New York City, he soon collected a large practice, and had every promise of attaining honor and distinction as a lawyer, when he felt impelled to abandon his prospects and study for the ministry. His resolution was reached without solicitation or argument from without, and, once taken, was speedily acted upon. He was ordained deacon and priest in 1869; became Rector of Trinity Church, Columbus, Ga., and afterwards of Trinity Church of New Orleans, and in 1875 accepted a call to St. James' Church in this city. His work here needs no testimonial. He found St. James' barely recovered from the effects of the fire; he will leave it one of the strongest and most prosperous Episcopal congregations in Illinois. In the short time he has been at the head of the parish he has endeared himself to every member of it; there is at present not one person, so far as known, who will not be sorry to lose him. His attainments as a scholar and a writer, his personal magnetism in the pulpit, his thoughtfulness in the ordinary social relations, and his quiet but profound piety have made him a place in the affections of his people such as few clergymen occupy. This is not the language of compliment, but of sober truth; those who know the history of St. James' Church best will testify completely to the same effect.

Dr. HARRIS will make a good Bishop. His knowledge of the law of the Church and its precedents, which gave him a high position in the last Convention, will be of service in the new relation. The people of the Quincy Diocese should see to it that he suffers as little as possible by the change. The Diocese covers all the ground between the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers south of Whiteside and Lee Counties, but contains hardly a dozen independent congregations. The support of the new Bishop will, at first, be a considerable tax upon the resources of the denomination, but one which will no doubt be cheerfully and handsomely paid. It only remains now for the new Springfield Diocese to be supplied with a Bishop, in order that the Episcopal Church in Illinois shall enter upon an era of growth and prosperity, for the tendency of the erection of new Dioceses within a State has always been in this direction.

THE SUBMISSION OF MACMAHON.

At last the idea seems to have penetrated the thick and stubborn skull of Marshal MACMAHON that he must obey GAMBETTA'S notification to resign or submit. It has been a long and bitter struggle, and one which has brought France to the very verge of civil war. He sought in the first place to thwart the will of the people by dissolving the Chamber in which the people had a majority. He then attempted by every possible means to compel a popular indorsement. He placed the management of the campaign in the hands of the most subtle and audacious trickster in France, M. DE FOURTOU, who had engineered the *coup d'etat* for LOUIS NAPOLEON. He used the powerful machinery of the Church to influence not only whole communities but individual households. He employed the whole force of the police, and with their aid arrested, imprisoned, confiscated, and suppressed. It was almost an absolute power that cut off the right of speech. He used the machinery of politics to remove every obstacle that opposed the prospect of the success of the Administration. He even had the temerity to threaten the use of the army. To his utter astonishment, he found that the House was Republican again by a large majority, uninfluenced by his blandishments and unawed by his threats. Even then he was too obstinate to yield to the will of the people, and commenced operations upon the Senate with the view of procuring a fresh dissolution of the House, upon which he would declare a state of siege and make martial law absolute, so as to force an Administration majority. It was a dangerous approach to the *coup d'etat*, and, had the Senate been subservient to his designs, it must have ended in plunging France into the horrors of civil war. The Orleanists in the Senate, however, holding the balance of power, notified him they would not consent to another dissolution. With his usual obstinacy, and with the knowledge that he could not procure a second dissolution except at the point of the bayonet, he organized another Ministry from the Right, made up of men hostile to the House. The House immediately placed itself upon its parliamentary rights and refused to vote the budget to any but a Parliamentary Ministry. This placed the matter before the Marshal where, in the language of GAMBETTA, he must resign or submit, and he has chosen the latter horn of the dilemma by consenting that a Parliamentary Ministry shall be formed from the moderate Republicans of the Left. Thus, at last, falls the stubborn Marshal and rises the Republic, with the prospect of permanent peace and order, if sufficient guarantees are exacted.

The victory which the French Republicans have won is a brilliant one. They have saved the effusion of blood, prevented the horrors of civil war, and peacefully established the principle of responsible, parliamentary government. In every phase of the struggle they have had the right upon their side, under the law and the Constitution, and they have steadily and boldly confronted the rash and headlong course of MACMAHON by the rules of representative government as prescribed in the Constitution, until he has been compelled to yield. The French Constitution declares that the Ministry shall be responsible (not to MACMAHON) to the Chambers for the general policy of the Government, and when that Ministry failed to reflect the policy of the large majority of the Chambers, then they had the clear and constitutional right to refuse to vote the supplies to a Ministry, or to any Ministry refusing to be governed by the will of the nation, as directly expressed at the polls and represented in the Chambers. This principle lies at the very root of representative government, and is the only safety of the Republic. If that branch of the Government representing the people and their will can exercise no restraint over the Executive, especially such an unscrupulous Executive as MACMAHON has proved to be, then there is no hope for Republicanism in France. That it can exercise this restraint is now shown by the constitutional action of the Chambers, and MACMAHON has at last submitted. The French Republicans have won a great moral victory. They have taken a long step forward towards the establishment of a Government by majority instead of a Government of fickle "ideas" and irresponsible personal power. The action of the Orleanists, MACMAHON'S suspicions of the army, and the representations of other Powers, may have had much to do with this result; but none the less are the French Republicans to be commended for their firmness and courage in enforcing a demand for a Government in accordance with the will of the people. Now that they have obtained it, let them make it permanent by exacting sound guarantees.

There is a word in the English language called twaddle, which may be defined as bosh, or nonsense. This is an excellent specimen of the stuff called twaddle, taken from an evening paper, silver:

We need the silver dollar to an amount sufficient for our actual business requirements; but should it be coined by the cart-load, as the Pacific Coast mine-owners desire, it would in a short time lose its value and convenience as a dollar, and become a financial nuisance.

An average cart-load is about half a ton; $20 of silver weigh a pound. A cart-load would be $20,000. The United States can absorb and employ at least 300 millions of silver dollars, which would load 150,000 carts. Literally the nation wants silver dollars by the cart-load; yes, by the thousand cart-loads, for this is a very large country, and 300 millions divided up among 45 millions of people amounts to less than $7 apiece. The mints may run to their full capacity, and it will consume seven years to coin that quantity of silver, and at the end of that time the natural growth of population will require another hundred millions. Silver as mere bullion is worth 92 cents. Make it a full legal-tender, and its value must necessarily be greater than that of bullion until the latter becomes equal in value to gold. The forty millions of subsidiary coin, which contains 6 per cent less metal than the silver dollar, are worth 97 per cent of gold, although a legal-tender for only $5. When silver loses its value as a legal-tender, all of this generation and their children, and great-grandchildren after them, will be dead. Bring on the silver dollars,—the more the merrier.

Mr. CHARLES H. WILSON, a Chicago boy barely 18 years of age, has suddenly made his appearance in the capacity of benefactor of his race. His paper on "Neutralizing the Effect of Current Induction Which Presents Itself on Telegraph Wires that Run Parallel to Each Other," read before the American Electrical Society Wednesday, heralded a new and important discovery. If his method shall prove practicable on a large scale, as it already has on a small one, it will prevent the interference of multiple, especially quadruplex, currents on parallel wires, and may lead to an indefinite expansion of the usefulness of the telegraph service. The importance of the discovery was recognized by the learned body before which it was read in a special resolution of thanks. Young Mr. WILSON thus finds himself, at a bound, on the top wave of fame and fortune. A year ago a poor messenger boy in the employ of the Western Union Company, he is now an authority in one of the most perplexing departments of science. It is gratifying to know that this good fortune has fallen upon one who has given evidence of deserving it. His thoughtful questions and quick apprehension of the technical detail's of telegraphy seem to have attracted the attention of the chief operator in the Chicago office, and led to his employment in a capacity that permitted him to pursue his studies. The result has been a success beyond his expectations, but not above his deserts.

It is pleasant to be complimented even by a Lord. At a meeting of the Trinity College Historical Society in Dublin, one of the speakers took occasion to remark that democracy tended to produce mediocrity of talent, the United States presenting a familiar example. Thereupon Lord RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, son of the Duke of Marlborough, and son-in-law of LEONARD JEROME, of New York, rose to a defense of the country to which he acknowledged himself bound by the ties of relationship. He pointed out to the assemblage that a country which had produced such men as LONGFELLOW, PRESCOTT, MOTLEY, and LINCOLN, could not be said to be wanting talent above mediocrity. For this championship on the part of Lord CHURCHILL Americans will be duly grateful. But aside from this, the remark of the gentleman preceding him was but an expression of an idea that prevails extensively in England. There isn't any doubt but that for some reason—perhaps the misfortune of their birth or education—the English continue to arrogate to themselves the first place, not alone in science, but in literature. From this lofty assumption nothing can shake them,—not even the many valuable American inventions of late years, which only a stern necessity has compelled them to adopt.

Reports come from Washington that "Senator MATTHEWS' silver question was introduced in the Senate with the consent of the President, who desires an express opinion of both branches of Congress on the question of paying the public debt in silver. It is also part of the story that, if both branches of Congress pass MATTHEWS' resolution, the President will then be in a position where he can decline to veto the Silver bill, but allow it to become a bill without his signature." This would be a wise and prudent thing for the President to do, but its truth is doubtful. It is more probable that Senator MATTHEWS introduced the resolution on his own responsibility, without consulting the President, and that the latter will veto it if he gets the chance, as he seems to be wholly under the influence of JOHN SHERMAN and Wall street on the currency question.

The latest speculation on the result of the war is to the effect that the Ottoman Empire will be completely disintegrated, but it is rather early to predict just how the territory will be divided. It may be depended upon, however, that Roumania will reap a large reward for her faithfulness to the Czar and for the bravery and efficiency of her troops in every action in which they have participated. It will not be surprising, therefore, if Bulgaria is handed over to Roumania as her share of the spoils.

A Paris dispatch says that "A deputation from the Bonapartists interviewed President MACMAHON to-day, and declared they could no longer support his policy." If Marshal MACMAHON will throw himself unreservedly into the arms of the great Republican party of France, he need give himself no bother about the support or opposition of the Bonapartist faction of Imperialists.

The statement that a telephone is at work between Berlin and Varzin, where BISMARCK lives, is declared by the Cologne *Gazette* to be incorrect, the distance being too great for the present apparatus. It has been tried, however, with success between Berlin and Brandenburg (forty miles), but did not succeed between Berlin and Magdeburg, a distance of about ninety miles.

One of those political oracles who haunt the basements of Newspaper Row, in Washington, has opened his lips and given forth a Delphic utterance, saying that there are two candidates for President in the Cabinet,—JOHN SHERMAN and WILLIAM M. EVARTS. And there was a newspaper weak enough to print it.

Our Washington dispatches describe CONKLING'S speech on the New York nominations as being the most brilliant he ever made in his life. That was because his speech was so short. If he hadn't said anything, words would fail to do justice to the young man from Utica.

This is a bad year for legs. LYDIA THOMPSON is going back to England, ELIZA WEATHERBY, too, has had her little romance, and ALICE OATES says that it isn't so.

A mad wolf has been killed near Chateaulin (Finistere, Brittany) after attacking ten persons, three of whom (children) it killed, and destroying many animals.

The London correspondents are trying to work up a lineage for Minister WELSH, but they have omitted to state that he is a relative of the Prince.

PERSONAL.

The Duke of Norfolk's wedding-day cost him £20,000, or two months' income.

Mr. Sumner had a low opinion of Brougham's honor or sincerity, and of Macaulay's modesty.

"Spenser for Children" has been published in New York; it is a companion to "Chaucer for Children."

Dr. Field, of the class of 1834, formerly a Professor in Amherst College, has been elected Librarian of that institution.

The New York *Post* admires the sprightliness of Grace Greenwood's letters, but thinks they might be directed to better subjects than the Southern question.

The Indianapolis *Journal* takes exception to Richard Grant White's phrase "squealing pork." It declares that a hog does not become pork until long after it has lost the power to squeal.

Mr. Hamlin is the oldest Senator now serving—he is 68. Mr. Dorsey is the youngest; he entered the Senate when only 30 years old, and has served five years. Mr. Edmunds, who is 49, is the Senator who looks oldest.

The publishers of the *Atlantic Monthly* will give a dinner next Monday evening at the Brunswick House, Boston, to its contributors, who will be asked to meet the poet Whittier on the occasion of the seventieth anniversary of his birthday.

Matt Carpenter is the most brilliant pleader now before the United States Supreme Court, and is making there an income of $50,000 to $60,000 a year. Sidney Bartlett, of Boston, is at the head of the Supreme Court Bar. Senator Edmunds stands next. Ben Butler, David Dudley Field, and Philip Phillips, of Alabama, are other prominent practitioners.

The Springfield *Republican* remarks: "The New York *World's* arithmetic man has been laughed at a good deal in his day, but there is not much chance for it in his work over the recent New York election. He estimated the Democratic majority in the city the morning after election at 30,320, and in the State at 11,785; the official figures are respectively 30,224 and 11,280."

The young King of Spain seems to be a man of spirit. When he told his Ministers that he wished to marry the Princess Mercedes of Montpensier, they objecting, saying that the Duke of Montpensier was so very unpopular, "What has that to do with it?" replied the youthful sovereign: "I mean to marry the Duke's daughter, not the Duke," and so he carried his point.

An enthusiastic Frenchman, present at the Opera Comique in London on the first night of "The Sorcerer," was greatly struck with one of

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WASHINGTON.

Anti-Administration Republicans Gratified at Conkling's Victory.

They Now Propose to Carry the War Into the Cabinet.

Declaring that Evarts and Schurz Must Make Room for Their Favorites.

A Most Deplorable Exhibition of Partisan Spite in the House.

Patterson, the Man Without a Constituency, Seated by the Democrats.

Bayard, Ben Hill, and Dawes Orate in Behalf of the Bondholders.

Proposition to Devote the Cotton Tax to the Construction of Mississippi Levees.

Arguments Before the Land Commisssioner in the Valentine Scrip Case.

THE OFFICES.

BRADY, OF VIRGINIA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—In executive session to-day the nomination which gave rise to the most debate was that of Gen. James D. Brady, to be Collector of Internal Revenue in the Petersburg, Va., District, superseding George S. Richards, who had just entered upon his third term of service. Two important features of the President's policy were invaded. First, the peremptory discharge of Richards, who had been appointed by Grant, and who had always discharged his official duties in an admirable manner; second, the policy under which Richards, who is from Maine, should step down and out and let Brady, who is a native of Virginia and an ex-Union soldier, have the place. In all the points the confirmation of Brady was opposed, but he had been

FAVORABLY REPORTED

by the Committee on Finance, and was finally confirmed by one majority.

Opposition was also made to the confirmation of Hayt as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and to Judge John Baxter, of Knoxville, as United States Judge of the Sixth Circuit in place of Judge Emmons, but both nominations were carried.

There were a number of other nominations confirmed without opposition. Among them was that of George P. Sanger as United States Attorney for the District of Massachusetts.

TROUBLE IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP.

The five Democrats who voted with the Conkling Republicans yesterday have been bitterly denounced by their party associates in a manner involving the destruction of the political machine. These Democrats cast their votes with the Conkling Republicans or sat in their seats without a principle and failed to vote. The two Southern Senators, Maxey and Cockerell, have been targets of most severe denunciation, for they are charged with having allowed themselves to oppose the nominations of a President who concededly has done more for the South than a Democratic President could have done, and, in doing this, they have allied themselves with conspicuous representatives of what they have characterized and denounced as Grantism. They either did this, or, seeking to preserve the traditions of the Senate, they desired to encourage a movement to create a Senatorial oligarchy.

The anti-Administration Republicans do not attempt to conceal their gratification at the defeat of the nominations, and they say that a reorganization of the Cabinet and removal of

EVARTS AND SCHURZ

at least must follow. A remark attributed to Secretary Evarts was commented upon somewhat in the House to-day. Evarts is reported to have been very certain, as late as 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, that the nominations would be confirmed, and that Blaine would lead the opposition to Conkling on behalf of the Administration. "The logic of politics," Evarts is reported to have said, "requires this." The logic of politics was supposed to mean that, because Conkling and Blaine have had political differences in the past, they must take opposing sides upon all questions. Referring to this statement, one of the leaders of the Republicans said: "Evarts knows nothing about the logic of politics, or of politics. It is certainly the logic of politics that he

SHALL LEAVE THE CABINET,

and that is to be one of the results of this Senate fight." The President does not intend to abandon any portion of his Civil Service policy in consequence of Senatorial opposition. On the contrary, so soon as Dorman B. Eaton submits his report to the President, the latter will send to Congress a special message, setting forth in detail the principles of Civil Service which the Administration desires to see adopted. As a contribution to this Civil Service part of the controversy, a Representative says that Secretary Sherman said to him that Cornell, at least, is not a fit person to hold the position he does.

The drift of sentiment here among Republicans is undeniably in favor of Conkling. One of the Republican Senators who voted to confirm Roosevelt yesterday says to-night that if the President shall send in any additional nominations it would

BE A GREAT WRONG TO THE PARTY.

He intimated that he could not vote to confirm another set of nominations. It appears that Prince was rejected by default yesterday after Roosevelt was acted upon, but that if a discussion had ensued he would have been likely to have been defeated upon his merits. It is charged against him that he had been concerned with the Tweed ring.

The report that David Davis, of Illinois, voted against the President's nominations is incorrect. He voted to confirm. The attitude of the thirteen Democrats who either actively or passively opposed confirmation

WAS A SURPRISE.

To them the President owes defeat, and their course is mainly attributable to a feeling of disappointment at the seating of Kellogg by the votes of the Administration Senators. This act of the Administration was keenly resented, because it was generally said among the Democrats that, on the President's own theory, the admission of Mr. Kellogg was a gross and deliberate wrong, and those who suffered it to be done when they could and ought to have prevented it lost their sympathy.

One of the President's Secretaries remarked today that, reference having been made in the presence of the President to the action in executive session, the President remarked that he had heard there had been some dissensions in the Senate over some communications, but that it did not trouble him, and he hoped none of the Senators would feel aggrieved about it.

BANCROFT DAVIS

is understood to have arranged that he should be appointed to the vacancy upon the Court of Claims Bench before he resigned his position as Minister at Berlin, and his resignation of the latter position is said to have been made so soon only upon the assurance that he would be given this judicial appointment.

TEIXOTTO,

who was recently nominated Consul-General to St. Petersburg, will not again be nominated for the place. He is now seeking the Consulate at Lyons, vacated by the resignation of Gen. Osterhaus, and visited the State Department to-day with Simon Wolf for that purpose.

Julius C. Burrows, recently Representative from Michigan, is said to be the candidate of Hale, of Maine, and Chandler, of Michigan, for the vacancy upon the Court of Claims Bench soon to be created by the resignation of Judge Peck of Chicago.

THE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Commerce Committee held another meeting to-day, and the nominations of Col. Lee to be Consul-General to Frankfort, and of Mr. McLean, also of Ohio, to be Consul-General at Nassau, were agreed to, and will be reported favorably to the Senate. Mr. Baldwin, nominated for the Collectorship of Charleston, was also agreed upon.

BAYARD TAYLOR FOR BERLIN.

Secretary Evarts is understood to have selected Bayard Taylor as his candidate for the Berlin mission. The President does not quite agree with Evarts yet, as Taylor's residence, as well as that of Minister Welsh, is in Pennsylvania. Secretary Evarts stated to the Illinois Committee, which called upon him again ten days ago, that a person to fill the mission was chosen, and indicated that he was not from Illinois.

CONFIRMED.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 13.—A considerable portion of the executive session of the Senate today, which continued nearly three hours, was devoted to the discussion of the nomination of Gen. James D. Brady as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Petersburg, Va., District, in place of George S. Richards, suspended under the tenure-of-office act, last summer, but recently reinstated by reason of the failure of the Senate to take action upon the case at the last session. The Finance Committee yesterday submitted a unanimous report recommending that Brady's nomination be confirmed, although as last made it explicitly involved the removal of Richards, regardless of the fact that no charges were presented against the latter, and that he was conceded to have been a faithful officer. Richards, after holding the office eight years, had entered upon a third term under a reappointment by President Grant, when he was suspended by President Hayes in order to give the position to Gen. Brady, in pursuance of his announced policy of filling the Federal offices in the Southern States by native-born residents. Brady was a native of Virginia, a Republican in politics, and a volunteer officer in the Union army during the War of the Rebellion. His appointment was strongly recommended by the Virginia Senators and other prominent Democrats, and his confirmation has been earnestly opposed by many Republicans who are personal and political friends of Richards. The Committee's favorable report, and the discussion which ensued to-day, resulted in Brady's confirmation by a viva voce vote with only six or seven Senators in the negative.

The nomination of John Baxter, of Tennessee, to be Circuit Judge of the Fifth Circuit was reported from the Judiciary Committee to-day with a favorable recommendation. It was discussed at considerable length, and then confirmed without a roll-call.

HOYT.

The nomination of E. A. Hoyt to be Commissioner of Indian Affairs was also the subject of some debate, but was confirmed without much opposition. The Indian Affairs Committee were unanimous in reporting it favorably.

THE NEW YORK NOMINATIONS.

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The Produce Markets Generally Stronger, with Less Doing.

A Decided Advance in Wheat, Provisions, and Barley—Hogs Firmer.

FINANCIAL.

Orders from the country for currency were more moderate, although still large compared with the figures of last week. The receipts of hogs have been checked, as they were arriving too rapidly to be handled by the packers in the present state of the weather.

There is a better supply of paper, and rates are a trifle firmer. The banks take exceptionally good short time paper at 7 per cent, but the usual rates to regular customers are 8@10 per cent. On the street call loans are 7 per cent.

New York exchange was weak, and sold between banks at 75c@$1.00 per $1,000 discount.

Clearings were $3,800,000.

RASCALITY IN CALIFORNIA MINING MANAGEMENT.

Gov. Irwin, of California, in his recent message to the Legislature, recommended legislation to protect the stockholders in mines from the mismanagement and rascality of Directors. Laws should be passed to compel Directors to operate mines in the interest of all stockholders, and not in the interest of inside rings. A disclosure just made by the *Chronicle* concerning a transaction between the Directors of Justice and Alta gives new force to these recommendations by the Governor. The Alta Directors voted $250,000 to the President of the Company in trust to settle claims by the Justice. The records of Alta show that the $250,000 was taken out of its treasury; the records of Justice exhibit the receipt only of $1 consideration. The stockholders in one mine or the other have been defrauded of $250,000. A committee of Justice stockholders has been appointed to probe the matter, regardless whom they hurt.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 102¾@103¼ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 97⅞@98⅜ cents on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	483½	489
Germany	94½	95
Belgium	51⅝	51⅞
Switzerland	51⅝	51⅞
Germany	94½	95
Holland	39¾	40⅛
Austria		46
Norway		27¼
Sweden		27¼
Denmark		27¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	109¾	110¼
United States 5-20s of '65	105½	106
United States 5-20s of '67	108¾	109¼
United States 5-20s of '68	109¾	110¼
United States 10-40s	107½	108
United States new 5s of '81	106½	106¾
United States new 4½s	104¼	104¾
United States new 4 per cent coupons	102¾	103
United States 4 per cent currency	102	103¾

BROKERS' QUOTATIONS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 per cent bonds	*107¾	*108¾
Chicago City 7 per cent Sewerage	*107¾	*108¾
Chicago City 7 per cent Water-Loan	*107¾	*108¾
Cook County 7 per cent bonds (long)	*107¾	*108¾
North Chicago 7 per cent Lincoln Park	*105	
City Railway (South Side)	150	
City Railway (West Side)		178
North Side City (Horse)		128
Traders' Insurance Company		117
Chamber of Commerce		67½
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company		145
West Division Railway 7 per cent cert's	*103½	*104½

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—Gold opened and closed at 103¾, with sales in the interior at 103¾. Carrying rates 2 to 6 at the close. Loans were made flat.

At London the India Council yesterday sold £2,000,000 of bills at 1s 8 9-16d per rupee. Here silver bars 120 in greenbacks and 116¼ in gold. Silver coin ⅛@1 discount.

Governments were weak and feverish.

Railroad bonds were dull.

State securities were quiet.

Stocks were heavy and lower early in the day, when prices declined ¾ to 2½. There was considerable pressure to sell, and a feverish tone pervaded dealings.

In stocks the most prominent feature in the downward turn were the coal shares, Western Union, and Lake Shore. Towards 1 o'clock there was a partial recovery, but the improvement was not fully maintained at the second call. There were all sorts of rumors, pro and con, in regard to a coal combination, and the shares of the different companies went down and up, just as reports were unfavorable or otherwise. The closing market was firm and higher, with coal stocks and Lake Shore most conspicuous in the advance. Transactions were 97,000 shares, of which 3,000 were Erie, 39,000 Lake Shore, 3,500 Northwestern common, 3,000 preferred, 8,000 Pacific Mail, 5,000 preferred, 19,000 Lackawanna, 2,400 Michigan Central, 2,600 Delaware & Hudson, and 12,000 Western Union.

Money, 5 to 6. Prime mercantile paper, 5@7.

Customs receipts, $244,000.

Treasury disbursements, $70,000.

Clearings, $24,000,000.

Sterling strong. Actual business, long, 82¼; short, 85¾.

GOVERNMENTS			
Coupons, '81	109¾	New 4½s	104¼
Coupons, new	105¼	New 4 per cent	102½
Coupons, '67	108½	10-40s Reg	107½
Coupons, '68	109½	Coupons	107¾
New 5s	106¾	Currency 6s	120¾
STOCKS.			
Western Union Tel	77¾	Northwestern pfd	65¾
Quicksilver	16	C., C., C. & I	3¾
Quicksilver pfd	36	Chicago & East. Central	1½
Pacific Mail	21¾	Rock Island	100¼
Mariposa	10¾	St. Paul	35¾
Mariposa pfd	30¾	St. Paul pfd	71¾
Adams Express	98	Wabash	9
Wells-Fargo	86¾	Ft. Wayne	92
American Express	51	Terre Haute	8
United States Ex	46¾	Terre Haute pfd	20
New York Central	108¾	Chicago & Alton	77¾
Erie	16¾	Chicago & Alton pfd	100
Erie pfd	22	Ohio & Mississippi	8¾
Harlem	145	D., L. & W	49¾
Harlem pfd	146	A. & P., Telegraph	31
Michigan Central	35¾	Missouri Pacific	19¾
Panama	126	C., B. & Q	103
Union Pacific	97¾	Hannibal & St. Jo	12
Lake Shore	38¾	Central Pacific bonds	107¾
Illinois Central	77	Union Pacific bonds	107¾
Cleveland & Pittsburg	127	U. P. land-grants	103
Northwestern	34¾	U. P. sinking-fund	94¾
STATE BONDS.			
Tennessee, old	43	Virginia, new	34
Tennessee, new	42¾	Missouri	100¾
Virginia, old	35¾		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 13.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board:

Alpha	12¾	Kentuck	5¼
Belcher	9¾	Ophir	18¾
Best & Belcher	20	Mexican	14¾
Bullion	6¾	Northern Belle	11
Consolidated Virginia	24	Raymond & Ely	8
California	23¾	Ophir	16¾
Chollar	40¼	Raymond & Ely	8
Confidence	41	Silver Hill	11¾
Caledonia	4¾	Savage	12¾
Crown Point	7¾	Segregated Belcher	43
Exchequer	4¾	Sierra Nevada	5¾
Gould & Curry	9¾	Union Consolidated	6¾
Hale & Norcross	10¾	Yellow Jacket	11¾
Imperial	1	Eureka Consolidated	37
Julia Consolidated	1	Grand Prize	11¾
Justice	21	Alta	16¾

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 13.—Gold, 103¼@103¾. Sight exchange ¼ discount.

Sterling exchange, 496.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Dec. 13.—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 95⅞; account, 95 5-16.

United States Bonds—'65s, 103¾; '67s, 105¾; 10-40s, 108¾; new 5s, 106¼.

New York Central, 107; Erie, 9¾; preferred, 23¾; Illinois Central, 72½; Pennsylvania Central, 31¼; Reading, 193@193¼.

The bullion in the Bank of England increased £312,000 the past week. The proportion of the bank's reserve to its liability is 47⅞ per cent.

PARIS, Dec. 13.—Rentes, 107f 87½c.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, Dec. 13:

CITY PROPERTY.

West Twentieth st, 300 ft w of Robey st, s f, 25x62¾ ft, improved, dated Dec. 12 ..... $ 870
Rucker st, 700 ft s of Twenty-second st, w f, 37x124 ft to canal, dated Oct. 18, 1876 20,000
Dashiell st, 264 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 24x125 7-10 ft, dated Dec. 12 500
Dashiell st, 238 ft n of Thirty-eighth st, e f, 24x125 7-10 ft, dated Dec. 12 500
Monroe st, 180 ft e of Clark st, n f, 25x100 ft, subject to a lease, expiring in 1880, dated Dec. 12 40,000
West Erie st, 24 8-10 ft w of Hoyne st, s f, 24x125 ft, improved, dated Dec. 12 2,500
Green st, 200 ft s of Monroe st, w f, 25x125 ft, with other property, dated Dec. 12 3,000
Walnut st, 120 ft e of Madison st, w f, 40x180 ft, with buildings Nos. 138 and 140, dated Nov. 24 (Robert L. Rea to Orrington Lunt) 75,000
West Thirteenth st, 99 3-10 ft e of Throop st, s f, 25x124 ft, improved, dated Dec. 10 700
Seymour av, 120 ft n of Thompson st, e f, 24x126 3-10 ft, dated Dec. 8 550
West Ohio st, 100¼ ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 12 700

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Halsted st, s of Diversey st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 10 ..... $ 700

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Cottage Grove av, n e cor of Forty-sixth st, w f, 166¾x150 ft, with 26x178¾ ft adjoining on Forty-sixth st, dated Dec. 12 ..... $ 7,440
Forty-third st, 125 ft e of Cornell st, n f, 24x150 ft, with other property, dated Dec. 13 2,084
Champlain av, 208 ft s of Forty-fifth st, e f, 25x155 ft, dated Dec. 8 2,600
Ashland av, n e cor of Forty-eighth st, w f, 148x191 ft, dated Dec. 1 1,200
Lot on steet bet Forty-ninth and Fifticth sts, and 264 ft w of Hoyne st, s f, 24x125 ft, dated Dec. 12 175

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Thursday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts.		Shipments.	
	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Flour, brls	7,537	9,788	11,536	10,554
Wheat, bu	48,790	33,874	9,354	23,788
Corn, bu	34,440	88,289	34,888	54,105
Oats, bu	26,894	18,626	15,506	15,413
Rye, bu	5,820	8,238	.....	3,239
Barley, bu	10,534	21,970	8,212	19,411
Grass seed, lbs	77,305	101,820	109,981	63,151
Flax seed, lbs	143,553	335,270	20,000	132,520
Pork, brls	182,000	131,050	118,270	3,670
C. meats, lbs	228,307	554,650	2,169,090	4,465,233
Beef, brls	5	220	97	449
Pork, brls	225	120	373	368
Lard, lbs	172,162	144,790	1,842,529	916,999
Tallow, lbs	41,180	26,195	20,700	.....
Butter, lbs	66,068	113,488	42,230	109,580
Dre'd hogs, No	808	412	124	946
Live hogs, No	62,424	31,645	3,706	1,731
Cattle, No	4,113	5,143	2,139	2,221
Sheep, No	1,082	4,097	210	443
Hides, lbs	243,238	338,168	175,130	232,308
Highwines, brls	.....	.....	1,150	124
Wool, lbs	218,557	121,543	248,920	74,875
Potatoes, bu	33	4	.....	.....
Coal, tons	4,201	2,696	1,130	981
Hay, tons	128	110	.....	30
Lumber, m ft	750	122	1,243	1,298
Shingles, m	4,325	.....	1,000	80
Salt, brls	480	817	1,583	3,828
Poultry, lbs	40,625	58,807	38,440	103,321
Poultry, coops	4	14	.....	2
Game, pkgs	.....	100	.....	.....
Eggs, pkgs	179	510	210	170
Cheese, lbs	2,287	582	1,918	372
G. apples, brls	170	4	.....	100
Beans, bu	434	538	58	68

Withdrawn from store during Wednesday for city consumption: 5,202 bu wheat, 796 bu oats, 625 bu rye, 7,495 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 40 cars No. 1 hard wheat, 19 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars No. 1 spring, 69 cars No. 2 do, 25 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (168 wheat); 4 cars high-mixed corn, 1 car new do, 6 cars new mixed, 20 cars No. 2 corn, 25 cars rejected, 43 cars no grade (99 corn); 23 cars white oats, 20 cars No. 2 mixed, 1 car rejected (44 oats); 11 cars No. 2 rye; 16 cars No. 2 barley, 11 cars extra No. 3 do, 5 cars ordinary No. 3 do, 10 cars feed (42 barley). Total, 364 cars, or 143,000 bu. Inspected out: 59,676 bu wheat, 2,754 bu corn, 829 bu rye, 5,799 bu barley.

The number of *Dornbusch* which is latest to hand contains the following quotations for 480 lbs wheat: At Paris, for March and April term, 56s 7d; at Berlin, for April and May term, 45s 8d; at Hamburg, same term, 46s; and at Marseilles, 60s 11d. These figures compare favorably with the 44s at which the Greek merchants were reported a few days ago to be offering wheat to arrive.

Most of the outstanding trades in November corn in this market were settled up yesterday and the previous afternoon at 48c, the price agreed upon by the Committee of Arbitration. There was a little "kicking," but it is believed that the deals are so nearly cleared out of the way that there will be no further trouble.

The resignation of J. H. Hurlbert as a Director of the Board of Trade of this city was accepted yesterday.

The leading produce markets were generally stronger yesterday, with fair activity. There was room for a reaction from previous weakness in some departments, but the chief reason for the firmer feeling was probably the idea that Great Britain may become a party to the quarrel in the Orient, which was supposed to be feared on the other side of the Atlantic, as indicated by a decline of ¼ of 1 per cent in the price of British consols. The advices from other points were not specially favorable to strength in produce. Our receipts of hogs were smaller, and of grain larger.

There were no new features of importance to note in connection with the dry-goods market. Trade was satisfactorily active, and the prevalent feeling among jobbers was one of cheerfulness. Prices remained firm all around. Groceries were active—coffees, teas, sugars, and sirups the most so—and prices were firm. The tendency in coffees was again in an upward direction, and sugars and teas were also very strong. The demand for dried fruit is increasing, and prices show more stability than for some time previous. Fish remain inactive, and nominal in price. There was a moderate inquiry for butter and cheese at about previous quotations. Leather was quiet and easy. Tobacco met with a fair share of attention, but the easy feeling noted for some time past is still prevalent. No changes were developed in the market for bagging, coal, wood, paints, oils, and colors.

The lumber market was steady. The shipments continue fair, and business is satisfactory for the time of year. Some of the yard dealers are receiving lumber by lake, but these receipts do not now cut much of a figure. Hardware and metals were in moderate request. Tin plates were unsettled. Nails have been advanced 20c per keg, the rate now being $2.60.

Wool was steady under a fair Western demand, and some grades are firmly held in anticipation of short supplies next spring. The demand for broom-corn has fallen off, and the feeling is not so strong. The stock is large, and the receipts continue liberal, but most of the broom-corn is in the hands of dealers who are prepared to carry it. Chicago is about the only market that has a respectable supply, and manufacturers will have to buy here if they buy at all. Seeds were quiet. The offerings of game and poultry were again large, and both were weak at a lower range of prices. The week has been an unfortunate one for poultry. The market has been glutted since Thanksgiving-Day, with the weather so warm that the stock has suffered seriously.

It is probable that the usual winter charters have been made that have escaped the public eye. Oats were purchased yesterday ostensibly to load now, and it is understood that considerable corn has been put into vessels during the week. The vessel agents, when interviewed on the subject, are as dumb as so many oysters.

Rail freights were quiet. Rates on grain and other fourth-class are now 40c to New York, 37c to Baltimore, 38c to Philadelphia, 45c to Boston and other New England points, and 35c to Montreal. Loose meats were quoted at 10c and boxed meats at 5c per 100 lbs higher than grain.

IN NEW YORK YESTERDAY.

DEC. 13.—Receipts—Flour, 14,828 brls; wheat, 50,670 bu; corn, 75,936 bu; oats, 31,340 bu; corn-meal, 658 pkgs; rye, 314 bu; barley, 15,000 bu; malt, 2,924 bu; pork, 892 pkgs; lard, 2,449 pkgs; cut-meats, 2,766 pkgs; whisky, 912 brls.

Exports—Wheat, 90,922 bu; corn, 116,222 bu.

"SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE," ETC.

W. N. Sturgis has applied to the Courts far aid in obliging the Directors of the Board of Trade to receive his complaint against George Webster, who is alleged to owe him $1,280.25 on a contract made to deliver corn last month. The petitioner claims that—

One of the chief rights of membership of the Board is the ability under the rules, without recourse to the Courts, to compel speedy and equitable adjustment of all differences between members, and by the refusal of the Directors to entertain his complaint he is deprived of his privileges and rights. For these reasons, petitioner is asked to compel the Directors to receive the complaint and to decide the difference between Webster and himself.

In contrast to this, a member of the Board asks us to publish the following extract from a document presented by Mr. Sturgis to the Directors, Sept. 28, 1874:

I deny the right of the Directors of the Board of Trade to decide whether I have failed to comply with or fulfill any award, or to suspend me from membership because of any such alleged failure; and I hereby withdraw and revoke all supposed submissions or powers of arbitrating or deciding upon any question involved in the charges now pending against me which may be supposed to be conferred upon your honorable body by or to arise from any rules or by-laws of the Board of Trade, or stipulations signed by the members thereof.

I deny the right of the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade, under the charter, and the law of the land, and hereby protest against their assuming jurisdiction to try and disfranchise or suspend me from membership in said Board of Trade.

We merely observe that in no part of the document above quoted from did Mr. Sturgis protest against the neglect of the Directors to discipline Mr. Webster.

GOODS RECEIVED

at Chicago Customs Dec. 13: Barley & Tyrrell, 6 pkgs porcelain ware; J. W. Doane & Co., 870 brls of currants. Amount collected, $1,797.64.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active in the aggregate, but stronger all round in sympathy with hogs, which were quoted higher on smaller receipts. There was a fair demand for all descriptions of product, especially green hams, which were quoted more freely for curing, though the weather was far from cold. Liverpool was quoted lower on meats,—probably because of the news from this side of the Atlantic.—but operators expected a lighter run of hogs at all the leading points, including Chicago, and were more disposed to regard the property as worth buying at the reduced prices. The outgo of product was fair.

MESS PORK—Was rather quiet, but firmer, advancing 12½@15c per brl, and closing 7½c higher than Wednesday afternoon, except on old pork, which was dull and easier. Old pork is not deliverable as "regular" after this month. Sales were reported of 100 brls cash at $12.00; 300 brls seller the month (*old* understood) at $11.45; 16,250 brls seller January at $11.95@12.05; and 13,250 brls seller February at $12.12½@12.22½. Total, 30,100 brls. The market closed steady at $11.40@11.45 for regular seller the month; $11.95@12.00 for new do; $11.97½@12.00 seller January; $12.15@12.17½ seller February.

Primy mess was quoted at $11.00@11.50, and extra prime do at $10.00@10.25.

LARD—Was rather more active and firmer, advancing 7½@10c per 100 lbs. Sales were reported of 750 tcs cash at $7.82½. 200 tcs do at $7.87½, 3,750 tcs seller January at $7.85@7.90, and 6,000 tcs seller February at $7.95@8.00. In all 10,700 tcs. The market closed firm at $7.85@7.87½ spot, $7.85 seller the month, $7.87½@7.90 seller January, and $7.95@7.97½ seller February.

MEATS—Were less active, and firmer. There was a very good demand at bottom figures, but as holders generally asked a slight advance there were a good many cases in which buyer and seller did not agree. Sales were reported of 20,000 lbs green shoulders at 4c; 100 boxes do on private terms; 50,000 lbs short-ribs at 6c; 150 boxes do at $6.10@6.15; 185 per 100 lbs; 20,000 lbs long clears at $5.70; 250 boxes long and short clears, seller January, at 6¾c; 420,000 lbs green hams at 5½@6½c for 16 lb averages; and 150 boxes long-cut hams, seller January, at 7½c. The market closed at the following range of asking prices:

	Short clears.	Short ribs.	Long clears.	Short clears.
Green	4	5¾	5¾	5¾
Loose, part cured	4½	6	5⅞	6¼
December, boxed	4½	6¼	5⅞	6¼
January, boxed	4½	6½	6	6¼
February, boxed	4½	6¾	6¼	6⅜

Long and short clears quoted at 6@6¼c cash; 6@6¼c seller December; 6¼c for January. Cumberlands quiet at 6¼@6½c; long cut hams, 7¼@7¾c; sweet-pickled hams, 7¼@7½c; do seller January, 7¾@7¾c. Green hams, 6¼@6¾c cash and 6¼@6¾c for January.

Bacon quoted at 5¾@6c for shoulders, 6¾@7c for short ribs, 7@7½c for short clears, 10@11½c for hams, all canvassed and packed.

TALLOW—Was quiet at 5@7c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.50 @10.00 for mess; $10.50@11.00 for extra mess; and $15.50@18.00 for hams. Sale was made of 75 brls hams at $15.50.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 7¼@7½c for city, and 7@7½c for country.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and nominally unchanged. There was very little demand, but holders were firm in their views, in sympathy with wheat. The buying was chiefly done by the local trade. Sales were reported of 175 brls winters at $5.50@6.20; 735 brls spring extras, chiefly at $4.85@5.85; 100 brls buckwheat at $3.50; and 40 brls rye flour on private terms. Total, 1,050 brls. The market closed at the following range of prices: Choice to favorite brands of winters, $6.75@7.25; good to prime brands of winters, $5.50@6.25; choice to fine spring, $5.50@6.00; fair to good spring, $4.75@5.25; low spring, $3.00@3.75; fair to good Minnesota springs, $3.25@5.50; choice to fancy Minnesota springs, $5.75@6.25; patent springs, $7.00@8.00; low grade, $3.00@3.75; rye, $3.25 @3.40; buckwheat, $3.35@3.60.

BRAN—Was in good demand at the advance of the previous day. Sales aggregated 80 tons at $11.25@11.75 per ton.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $16.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was stronger, with moderate activity. The market advanced 2c and closed 1½c higher than Wednesday evening. The British markets were quoted steady and quiet, Beerbohm making cargoes stronger, while private cables called the English markets dull without being lower, and New York was inactive. Our receipts were larger, with small shipments. Most of these things were of a depressing character, but the morning's news was thought to indicate it as quite possible that England will get "on the rampage," and this called out buyers, very many of whom had been free sellers two days previously, and were disappointed to find that the market did not decline as they anticipated. There was a very good demand for spot wheat, which resulted in a rise of ¾c during the session. There were not many outside orders to buy, but local operators seemed to think that there had not been a sufficient reason for the recent break. We note that the quantity of wheat headed towards the United Kingdom has decreased about 1,000,000 bu since the last weekly statement preceding the one which came to hand yesterday. Seller January opened at $1.07¾, improved to $1.08¼, fell back to $1.08⅛, advanced to $1.08¾@1.08⅞, and receded to $1.08¼ at the close. Seller February averaged 1c above January, closing at $1.09¾. Seller the month was quoted at $1.07¾@1.08¼, closing, with cash No. 2 Spring, at $1.08¼. Spot No. 1 closed at $1.09 asked, and No. 2 at $1.02½. Cash sales were reported of 3,400 bu No. 2 spring at $1.08¼@1.09; 39,000 bu No. 2 do at $1.08@1.08¾; 5,000 bu No. 3 do at $1.02¾@1.03; 800 bu rejected do at $1.00; and 1,400 bu by sample at 70c@$1.05. Total, 49,600 bu.

HARD WHEAT—Was in moderate request without improvement in price. Sales were 1,000 bu No. 1 Minnesota at $1.11; 4,400 bu No. 2 do at $1.08¼@1.09; and 2,000 bu by sample at $1.13@1.14. Total, 7,400 bu.

CORN—Was quiet and firmer. The market advanced ½c, and closed ¾c higher than Wednesday afternoon. The British markets were quoted easier, and New York was dull, our receipts were large, and the market sympathized with wheat, so far as holders were concerned, while buyers did not care to follow up the market, and it ruled dull during the greater part of the session. There was little offering, as the current arrivals were small, and the stocks in store of corn that can be delivered on contracts are believed to be very low. There is little more strength in this city's deliveries than on the more deferred futures, as the persistent mildness of the weather makes many operators nervous about the fate of the fancy stock. Early new corn will grade into No. 2 bins on this side of New Year's Day. Seller January was the principal deal. It opened at 41½c and advanced to 42c, and receded to 41½c at the close. Seller February was quoted ½@¾c below January, and seller May sold at 43¾@44c. Seller the month sold at 43@43½c, closing at 43c@43¼c. Cash No. 2 and high-mixed closed at the same price as December, and rejected at 39½c. Cash sales were reported of 74,800 bu No. 2, 2,400 bu high-mixed at 43@43½c; 4,400 bu rejected at 39@39½c; 1,600 bu no grade (special bin) at 32c; 1,200 bu new ears at 33@35c on track; 8,800 bu new shelled at 37@38c on track; 1,200 bu do kiln-dried at 35c; 2,200 bu at 34@35c free on board cars; and 400 bu do at 40c. Total, 97,600 bu.

OATS—Were quiet at the closing prices of Wednesday. The receipts were large, New York was dull, and the local market was very quiet, except a fair trade in car lots early. It was reported that cash oats were wanted to load on vessels. January oats were quiet at 25c, and February at 25¼c. May sold at 28½c. December was dull at 24½c. Car lots of cash sold at 25@25½c, closing at the inside. Sample oats were more plenty and easier. Cash sales were reported of 600 bu No. 2 white at 25½c; 8,400 bu No. 2 at 25@25½c; 12,000 bu by sample at 24@26c on track and 6,000 bu do at 24½ @26c free on board. Total, 30,000 bu.

RYE—Was in light request and steady. Nearly all the car lots offered were taken. Futures were quiet at 57c for January, and 57½c for February. Sales were reported of 2,400 bu No. 2 at 56c; 900 bu by sample at 58c on track. Total, 3,300 bu.

BARLEY—Was in better demand, though the volume of trading was light, and closed about 1c higher. Futures were quiet. There was considerable inquiry, and the market quickly advanced ½c, then buyers withdrew, and prices weakened near the close. The receipts were fair, and the lower grades were quiet and unchanged. January opened at 61½c, rose to 62c, and closed at 62c. February opened at 63c, sold to 63½c, and closed at the inside. December and No. 2 were quoted at the close at the inside—nominal quotations. Sales were reported of 3,800 bu No. 2 at 60½@61½c; 1,600 bu extra No. 3 at 48c; 800 bu No. 3 at 39@40c; 2,800 bu feed at 37@37½c; 4,800 bu by sample at 39@85c on track; and 400 bu do at 71c delivered. Total, 13,000 bu.

FIRST CALL.

Wheat—Sales: 525,000 bu at $1.08⅝@1.08⅝ cash, $1.09@1.09⅛ for January, and $1.10¼ for February.

Corn—Sales: 75,000 bu seller December.

Mess pork—Sales: 250 brls at $12.00 for January and $12.17½@12.20 for February.

LATER.

Mess pork was active and stronger, sales being made of 6,000 brls at $12.00@12.05 for January and $12.17½ @12.22½ for February.

Lard—Sales: 1,500 tcs at $7.82½ for December, $7.87½ for January, and $7.97½ for February.

Wheat was active and ½c higher, closing firm. January sold at $1.09@1.09⅛, and February at the outside. February was quoted at $1.10¼@1.10¾.

Corn was fairly active and firmer. December sold at 43¾@44c, January at 42¾@43c, and February at the inside. February closed at 42½c and May at 43¾c.

LAST CALL.

Mess pork closed stronger at $11.95@12.00 cash, $12.05@12.07½ January, and $12.22½@12.25 February, with sales of 500 brls at $12.05 for January and $12.25 for February.

Lard was quiet and firm at $7.87½ cash or the month and $7.87½@7.90 for January. Sales 500 tcs at $8.00 for February and $7.87½ for December.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was firmer, closing at $2.02@2.12.

BROOM-CORN—Was less active and not so firm, though dealers are asking full prices. The stock is large, but the bulk of the Western crop is held here, and the whole supply is much smaller than last year. Following are the quotations for broom-corn sold from store (consigned corn is quoted ½c under these figures): Choice green hurl, 6@7c; red-tipped medium do, 5@5½c; green brush, with hurl enough to work it, 5½@6c; red-tipped do, 4½@5½c; green covers and inside, 4½@5c; stalk brald, 4½@6c; red and inferior brush, 4@4½c; crooked, 3@4½c.

BEANS—Were more plenty and easy at $2.00@2.25 for choice mediums and $1.85@1.90 for common offerings. The demand was rather light.

BUTTER—Trade was quiet, with prices unchanged, though for the low and medium grades the feeling, as for some time past, was depressed. Good to choice table butter is wanted and commands fully the quoted prices: Fancy creamery, 30@32c; good to choice grades, 26@29c; medium, 14@17c; inferior to common, 9@12c; roll, 18@20c.

BAGGING—Only a restricted demand existed and prices were steady and unchanged. We again quote: Stark, 24c; Brighton A, 23¾c; Lewiston, 21¾c; Otter Creek, 20c; American, 19½c; burlaps, 4 and 5 bu, 13@15c; gunnies, single, 14@14½c; double, 26@27½c.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods were active at $1.25@1.37½ for pork barrels, and $1.45 for lard tierces.

CHEESE—Sold to a moderate extent at 9@12c for good to choice factory, and at 6@10½c for poorer qualities.

COAL—Remained quiet. The market was firm at the range of prices following: Lackawanna, large, egg, $6.50; do nut and range, and small egg, $6.75; Piedmont, $7.50; Westmoreland, $6.00@6.50; Briar Hill, $5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $4.50@5.00; Illinois, $3.50@4.00; Gartsherrie, $4.75; Indiana block, $4.50

DRESSED HOGS—Were in better demand and steadier. The receipts of live hogs were smaller, and there was a good inquiry from packers, who were the only buyers of note to the extent of taking all that offered and two cars at $4.40 for light, $4.45@4.50 for heavy weights.

EGGS—Southern eggs are sold at 21@22c, and ordinary stock at 17@20c. The supply of fresh eggs is increasing.

FISH—None of the features of the fish market were different from those previously noted. Trade was dull, as is usually the case at this stage of the season. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, per ½ brl, $4.50@4.60; family whitefish, $2.75@3.00; trout, $3.25@3.50; mackerel, extra, ⅜ ½-brl, $13.50@14.00; No. 1 shore, $10.00 @10.50; select mess, per ½-brl, $16.00; No. 1 bay, $8.50@9.00; No. 2 shore, ½-brl $8.25@8.50; No. 2 bay, $7.75@8.00; large family do, new, ½-brl, $6.00; No. 1 shore kits, $1.90@2.00; No. 1 bay kits, $1.60@1.75; do, 1 medium, $1.30@1.40; large family, kits, $1.10 @1.20; George's codfish, extra, $5.75@6.00; George's hake, $3.50@4.00; labrador herring, per brl, $7.50; do, round, brls, $6.50; do ½-brls, $3.50; Norwegian split stockfish, 12½c per lb; smoked halibut, 9@10c; scaled herring, per box, 25c.

FRUITS AND NUTS—Were reported in good request on city and country account, and the market was steady for most kinds. Nuts continue active and firm. We quote:

FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, new layers, 12½@17c; Turkish No. 1 whitefish, per ½ brl, $4.50@5.00; French do, 13@14½c; raisins, layers, old, $1.45@1.50; do, new, $2.05@2.15; loose, Muscatel, $1.85@1.95; do new, $2.00@2.10; Valencia, per ½-brl, $6.00@7; Zante currants, old, 6@6½c; do, new, 7½@7½c; citron, 16@20c.

DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 15@16c; Michigan do, old, 6@6½c; Southern, new, 8@9c; Southern shellers, 6@7½c; peaches, halves, 6@6½c; pared, 12@14c; blackberries, new, 8@9@9½c; raspberries, 30@31c; pitted cherries, 16@17c.

NUTS—Filberts, 12@13c; almonds, Tarragona, 19@20c; French walnuts, 11@12c; Naples walnuts, 13@14c; Brazils, 7½@8c; pecans, Texas, 9@9c; River pecans, 8@9c; Wilmington peanuts, 6@6½c; Tennessee do, 4½@5c; Virginia do, 6@6½c.

BERRIES—Cranberries, new, in moderate local request, and interior buyers are attending in their holiday orders so that they can be filled while the weather is mild. These country orders are chiefly for foreign fruits: Apples, $2.25@3.00 in car-lots; apples at retail, $2.50@3.00 per brl; Catawba grapes, 8@9c per lb; cranberries, cultivated, $8.00@9.00; wild and cultivated, $5.00@7.50; lemons, $4.00@4.50 per box; Valencia oranges, $8.00@9.50 per case; Louisiana oranges, $7.00@9.00 per brl; Florida do, $4.50@5.00 per case; California pears, $3.00 @3.25 per box; Malaga grapes, $8.00@8.50 per keg of 50 lbs.

GROCERIES—Business was active and the general tone of the market was firm. Coffees were in large demand and were strong, with an upward tendency; linseed Java goods were advanced ¼@½c. Sugars were moving freely at full figures. New Orleans sugars are having a liberal sale, and are quoted at 6@8½c, according to quality. Following are the prices current:

RICE—Carolina, 6¾@7¾c; Louisiana, 6@7c.

COFFEE—O. G. Java, 26@27½c; Java No. 2, 23¾@24½c; choice to fancy Rio, 21¾@23½c; good to prime, 21@21¾c; common to fair, 18¾@19¾c; roasting, 17¼@17¾c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 10¾@10¾c; crushed, 10¾@10¾c; granulated, 10¼@10¾c; powdered, 10¾@10¾c; A soft, 9¾@9¾c; do No. 2, 9¼@9¾c; extra C, 9¼@9¼c; C No. 1, 8¾@8¾c; C No. 2, 8¾@8¾c; yellow, 7¾@8¼c; New Orleans, common, 6@6½c; good, 7@7½c; prime, 7¾@8c.

SYRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 53@55c; California honey drips, 50@55c; good sugar-house strup, 42@45c; extra do, 50@55c. New Orleans molasses, choice new, 53@55c; do, prime, 50@52c; common to good, 40 @45c; common molasses, 35@45c; black strap, 33@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 17@17½c; cloves, 45@50c; cassia, 25@26c; pepper, 15½@16c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.00@1.05; good, 45@50c; Calcutta ginger, 10@11c.

SOAP—True Blue, 5½c; German mottled, 6@6½c; Blue Lilly, 6c; White Lily, 8½c; White Rose, 5¾@6½c; French Brown,

in a situation of more than ordin-
engine was disabled for a time at
swung round in the trough of the
fully. The leak could not be stop-
aside. There was no provision for
by her Commander—she was a cool,
self-possessed man. He or-
"trimmed" over so as to
the pipe out of water. He
at the same time by throwing
erboard. He got blankets down
choked and plugged the orifice,
ed the boat was saved. Signaling
is, which happened to be near by,
mer was towed to the islands and
taken off, sensibly frightened by
reat peril, and thanking God for

volved in the foregoing statement.
ent loss of a fine steamboat, and
is of vastly more consequence,
ed the carried. Apart from off-
ere was an excursion party, if
foundered there in mid-lake, and
chances of any one being saved
n. Conjecture as to her fate would
Secondly, the salvage account
of the Scotia was fixed,
$15,000. A serious ques-
n's earnings, and, when added to
p and the repair account of ma-
nsiderable time, to recall some of Miller Engel-
ortunes on the inland oceans.
d have been the result, and the
in the case of the Peerless and the
demanded a simple and inexpen-
against serious trouble from the
hip, as soon as the work was
ety—she placed in the dock was
been shut in in an instant, thus shut-
ater and enabling the officers in
way and dislodge the jammed
ections and go ahead high-pres-
er not terribly severe, the pro-
s "paddle his own canoe," as
ar of sinking was passed, the high-
e would have probably been used
a been at hand.
ere comes another trouble,
pipes of low-pressure engines
to their allotted places
ever to be detached. The steam
e to pass from her engine to
here through her cylinder into
a chilled atmosphere, it would
to a choking density, and, with
would prove an unmitigated and
ce. A breech-pipe, "Siamese"
h valve, would enable the man in
e steam outside in case of trouble
stated before, a valve in his main
would save all interested a world
rth. Are all low-pressure steam-
y situated? There are very few
man who builds the machine
that may be wanted "outside,"
and the man who "runs" do just
d, and would look upon any mea-
n as an innovation. In the mean-
ectors work hard. In reading the
hooking up a charge for private
drawing their salaries.

ROIT MATTERS.

Tribune of yesterday contains the

Capt. Austin, of the prop Rus-
ed to their last resting-place yes-

seph blew out steam last night
cold corpse of a steamboat for

west, now that she has had a
and scrubbing, looks as bright
dollar.—beg pardon, 92-cent piece.
bodies, chains, etc., of the
of Fort Huron were yesterday
d States Marshal and bought in in
Pridgeon for $1,000.
Dan was expected to pass Detroit
load of lumber from Port Hu-
t, having chartered for that pur-
rate, $1.75 per m.
abroad that the steamer build-
Lake and Cleveland Line will not enter
gement" until January. This is an
manager of the line in this city
He says the craft will probably
water next Wednesday or Thurs-

Crawford, which has just un-
corn at Walkerville, and came to
, intending to go to Algonac to
by United States Marshal Horn,
ach of contract, the claim being
owing overboard a quantity of
of her cargo on a former
d that some nice law points will
rial.

ÇE OF BUFFALO.

a summary statement of the ar-
es of vessels, with their tonnage
District of Buffalo Creek, for

ARRIVALS.			
No. vessels.	Tonnage.		Men.
rd 2,986	1,710,547		34,844
red 160	19,455		506
274	43,958		1,504
3,420	1,773,960		36,914
DEPARTURES.			
No. vessels.	Tonnage.		Men.
ade 3,042	1,716,057		35,238
red 143	15,747		441
242	37,289		1,309
3,427	1,769,093		36,978

vessels arriving and depart-
3,847; tonnage, 3,543,052;
1876 the number of vessels
,757,986; men, 55,459.

ARD ITEMS.

ts and Alice Richards have
nitowoc, the former to be
centre-board box, and the
overhauling. The schr
ing a new rudder, and the
d expected to arrive there

n went into Messrs. Wolf
y dredock at Milwaukee
have her present propellers
of James Sheriff's make.
y the steamcarge C. J.
tion of her bottom.

OZEN MORE.

s, the schrs Penfield, E.
Culver, L. M. Mason, and
om east shore points yes-
g their docks, began to
ing up. About all the
p, and but very few ves-
left port yesterday.

RBER.

Wetzel, of Racine, was
says that the schr G.
k of the prop Merchant,
te badly damaged about
tions of the wreck cut-
vill go into dry-dock at
of shingles were taken

NOTES.

ry-boats are the only
f quinte steamers are
Boy, of Manitowoc,
m, of Fish Creek, for
rquette Railroad has
at Ludington with a
t.... The scow Maria
o-day, on a claim of
ping.... United States
V. C. Tilson, at She-
a claim for seamen's
Navigation between
has closed as far as
Eagle are concerned.
Detroit in welding
composite steamer
les. A Detroit
the work, and
it successfully.
here yesterday,
, and ran into She-
uple of extra men,
enabled to keep her
to dry-dock after
....Navigation has
the season. The
ere: Stmrs North-
; the Georgian Bay
e McKerral; tugs
rd Davis, Maude-
, and Pablo Sco-
e prop Nebraska
lot of 12,827 bu
Northwestern ele-
ot received from
barley on 17,000
Northwestern.

GO.

and clearances
at 10 o'clock last

towoc, sundries;
E. M. Foreh,
Muskegon, lum-
; Hattie Fisher,
con, lumber; J.
, Mason, Manis-
lumber; scow
nitowoc, 5 brls
brls apples and

ssed paper for
two or three
next!" The
latest use of
ts. They are
rable. Before
pressed into
th chemicals
cimens of pa-
cactus were
n Academy of
y in many of
and it is found
ivated. The
making paper
business will

KEMPER BAFFLED.

Extraordinary Scene at a Mississippi Gallows.

The Load of Guilt Settled Firmly Upon the Kemper County Chivalry.

A Much Desired Confession that Was Not Obtained.

Correspondence Cincinnati Gazette.

SCOTIA, Kemper Co., Miss., Dec. 7.—Another set in the series of Kemper tragedies has just closed, and the body of Walter Riley lies in the soil of the sand hill, and under the pine boughs, where, at 11:20 a. m. to-day, he met his fate. This was my first view of a hanging, and though I have seen death in many shapes, I never saw a man approach eternity with such perfect bearing of a hero. In full health, in the prime of life, in his sober senses, and after nearly two hours' literal torture from questioners, this criminal died with a resignation equally removed from sullen despair, brazen hardihood, and maudlin sensibility. But connected with this execution were events which can never be fully understood by the people of the North. In this man's consciousness lay hid the key to the Gilmer and Chisholm tragedy. With one word this mulatto might have brought joy to hundreds in Kemper County, but that word he declared he could not honestly speak. If he had only said that Chisholm and Gilmer instigated him to assassinate John W. Gully, he would thus have justified the murderous mob of April 29, and brought relief to many a sore conscience. Hence the extraordinary scenes at the gallows to-day.

For a month past, since Riley's last reprieve, every effort has been made by those interested to lead him to admit the

COMPLICITY OF JUDGE CHISHOLM

in the murder. Friends of the Gully clan have freely been admitted to his presence, and all others denied; and, when he escaped and was found in the Chisholm gin house, there was positively a shriek of joy at this link in the chain of evidence. But even this proved to be of no consequence, and hence the fearful anxiety of the crowd to-day to extort a confession more to their liking.

The prisoner was brought from the jail at an early hour, there being a heavy body of guards, all armed with double-barreled shot-guns, formed in hollow square around the cart. By courtesy of the Sheriff, your correspondent and Dr. E. Fox, attending physician, were placed inside the guard-line; and in this order we moved slowly to the grove east of town, there being about 400 persons present, nearly all white men and boys. No white ladies, and very few colored people, were present. Riley, who was a good-looking quadroon or light mulatto, conversed with perfect ease, and looked around with evident interest on the scene he was viewing for the last time. The cart stopped, with the animals that drew it, on the very verge of his grave, and the prisoner, rising briskly,

SPRANG UPON THE SCAFFOLD

in an easy, graceful manner, as if he were in a hurry. The gallows was of the radest description. Two upright beams, a cross-piece at the top, from which hung a slip-noose; below, a narrow platform, supported at one end by a rope which was tied around the upright. The guards stood about the scaffold, surrounding the Sheriff and assistants, Dr. Fox, and myself; and the carpenter, pointing to the coffin in the rear end of the cart, kindly suggested that it might rest my paper on it to take down his last words. Glancing around the throng I saw that my presence there had excited immense curiosity, not altogether unmixed with delight, and, as the guard in a minute or two had scattered among the throng, two or three of the ruder sort crowded up and whispered, "Take down every word he says; he'll confess, I tell you; he'll confess—confess who put him up to it." And in the moment or two of preliminaries each murmurer ran around the throng as, "You can't hear the truth about Chisholm and John Gully;" "He'll tell it all—he said he would;" "He'll tell who paid him for it, and gave him the run," etc. The life of the man was nothing; all interest centred in the statement he was to make.

Being asked by the Sheriff if he had anything to say, the condemned replied: "A great deal; I want to talk about an hour;" and again there was a stretching forward of necks and a general murmur, "It is coming." Then said the Sheriff: "Men, Walter Riley will speak to you. Let all be attentive." And the prisoner stepped to the front, and, bowing gracefully, spoke as follows:

"Well, I stand here on the brink of eternity, to address my neighbors and friends for the last time. But I feel that, wicked as I have been, I am freely forgiven, and am going to a merciful God. I have been a wicked man, but now I feel no fear,—no fear of the great God, and only sorrow for those I leave. For my poor old mother, whose heart is almost broken this day, and for my wife and three poor little children away up in Tennessee."

CALM AND DIGNIFIED TONE:

"I have been a bad man, and you see it has brought me to a bad end. My grave is dug in the woods as though I was a wild man, and my funeral is among the despised. I am not to be laid to rest with my race, nor numbered as one among the dead of the people. But that gives me no concern, for God will raise me up even from this sandhill in the pine forest, and I will stand with you all on that awful day. I fear not the face of this congregation, for I am soon to stand before a mightier congregation than this earth ever saw. I forgive all who have injured me, and beg forgiveness of all. I bless my friends and I bless my enemies. I am guilty of these two murders, and I alone am guilty, but I have truly repented, and hope for pardon."

The prisoner here exhorted at great length, and several times repeated his confession of having killed John Dabbs in 1871 (the crime for which he was convicted), and John W. Gully last April; then kneeled and offered a fervent prayer. He then confessed again and was silent.

Sheriff—"Would any of the people like to ask Walter a question?"

This unusual performance, the like of which probably was never before witnessed at any legal execution. A murmur of questions rose on all sides, a dozen talking at once, till the Sheriff said:

"Let Dr. Fox talk."

Dr. F.—"Walter, you told me when we last talked that you killed John Gully, and that you were alone. Was that correct?"

"It was."

"Were you hired to do it?"

"No, sir."

"Remember, Walter, you are going into eternity soon, and if you can speak a word to relieve the minds of the people, do it,—please do it, for your own sake and the sake of this distracted county."

From all sides the cry was repeated: "Tell us, Walter, tell us why you killed John Gully. Tell us who got you to do it, and relieve the minds of the people."

"Well (hesitatingly), I might say I was persuaded to do it—but only by bad company."

"Walter, Walter!" almost shrieked an old man in the crowd, "Don't you know there is no hope of a heaven for you if you go into eternity with a lie on your mouth?"

"Yes, I know that."

"And don't you know that if you keep back the truth it's as bad as a lie?"

"Sheriff (impatiently)—"Yes, yes, Walter understands all that."

Old Man—"Then let him speak and relieve the people. God will not forgive anybody who keeps back the truth."

And from all sides again came the appeal, "Tell us, Walter, what led to the murder of John Gully?"

"Well"—a long pause—"I was persuaded into it."

"Who? Who? Who persuaded you?"

"Well—only bad company."

"What bad company? Who was it?"

"Well, I call all that bad company that leads a man to drinking, and from that to murder."

"O dear, dear, dear!" groaned the old man, "he's going into the presence of God with a lie in his mouth."

I now saw that

DR. FOX WAS DEEPLY AFFECTED.

And here I take occasion to say that he appears to me the most intelligent and high-minded man I have met in this county; and I confess myself under great obligations to him while here.

He spoke again:

"Walter, don't you see that these people are troubled in their minds? In your mouth lies the issue of life and death to the persons here. You may save the innocent by pointing out the guilty. You have to die—no one here can help or hurt you. Tell us if you have any other knowledge, and give relief to the innocent and the troubled."

But his prisoner, with the same calm dignity and measured tone, without a trace of fear, replied:

"Doctor, I know I've got to die. Man can't save me. I only am guilty."

A young man spoke: "Whose gun did you kill him with?"

"Well, it was a gun I had."

"But whose?"

"Well, one I had."

Driver of cart—"Did you bring it from Tennessee when you came to kill John Gully?"

"I didn't come purpose to kill him. I was a working down this way on the railroad. That's how I came to be here."

"Then why did you kill him?"

"Well, I heard he was after me."

Again the blear-eyed old man sang out in a sort of whining tone:

"God can't forgive anybody who keeps back part of the truth. Tell it all, Walter." Then from all sides rose a confused shout: "Tell it," "Tell it;" "You've got to die for it," "Them as brought ye here ought to be known," "They's no reprieve for ye this time." (Referring to the fact that he had previously been respited when on the way to the gallows.)

"There's too many talking," said the Sheriff angrily, "Let Dr. Fox talk to him."

"Yes," said the Doctor; "I believe Walter will tell me. Whose gun was it, Walter?"

"I got the gun from Hezzy Jack."

"Ah-ah-ah," ran around the crowd; "its coming now; he'll tell all about it now."

But he didn't. At any rate he did not tell what they wanted to hear. He said so got the gun of Hezzy Jack, and that he knew Jack worked for Judge Chisholm.

Then Dr. Fox came to the direct question:

"Did you see Judge Chisholm or Gilmer about it?"

"No, sir; never."

"Did they send you any word?"

"No, sir. If they did I never got it."

Again the blear-eyed old man groaned out, "O Walter, Walter, tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth—or you can never enter heaven."

For over an hour did this sickening business go on, the poor, tortured man replying always with gentleness and dignity that beyond what he had stated he knew nothing, and the whole crowd urging and contradicting him in half whispers. It seemed to me the most cruel, unusual, and illegal proceedings ever had in any civilized country. Then Mr. Brame, a magistrate, and a very fair-minded man, I think, from my acquaintance with him, said:

"Walter, let me tell you the law. What you say now can't be used against any one. You are dead in law. No one can be touched unless there is other evidence than yours. But it is to satisfy the minds of the people. There is a mystery about the death of John Gully that must be cleared up. Can't you tell who persuaded you to kill him, and give this community relief?"

"Mr. Brame, I can't go before God with a lie in my mouth. If any white man had anything to do with it, I don't know it. Nobody ever sent me any word that I ever got. Only I told Hezzy Jack, and he said, 'All right; go ahead.'"

The whole crowd then fell to questioning again, and elicited the fact that Riley took $40 in money, a hat, pair of boots, and roll of cloth from Gully. In the midst of the hubbub the Sheriff suddenly called out, "William Riley, will you come up here?" and a venerable old man ascended the scaffold. The prisoner began to whisper to him, when the crowd shouted, "Louder! louder! let us all hear!" The aged man, who was a preacher, turned to the crowd and said, "Brethren and friends, I have a few words with you. That man [pointing to the prisoner] was once my property. He still bears my name. He was a bad boy, as he told you. But I am not come here to play the detective on him; I came only to exhort him to true repentance. "He that confesseth his sins only shall be forgiven." The old man then offered a fervent prayer, and said, "Walter, in a very few minutes you are to stand before God. I believe it is the will of God you should confess to this people. Keeping back the truth is as bad as a lie. Tell it Walter, tell it all, and may the Great Searcher of Hearts accept you in His everlasting kingdom."

Walter—"No, no; I cannot die with a lie in my mouth, and I cannot say what this crowd wants me to say. I am guilty. I cannot bring an innocent man into this thing. O my friends, you do not believe me now, I know you do not; but the great day will come when, in the presence of a far mightier congregation than this, you will know I have told the truth. And with these words I am willing to meet my God."

For the first time he showed signs of impatience, but the crowd

PERSISTED IN QUESTIONING

him about his attempt to escape from jail. He replied that the file was furnished by a friend, and he did not think a just God would require him to betray that friend. He insisted that the Chisholms knew nothing of his escape, and that Bird Clay, Chisholm's cousin, only knew it when he went to the gin-house. Again and again rose the crowd urge him, and always with the phrases, "There is trouble and sorrow among us," "Do speak and relieve the minds of this people," etc. At last, when this torturing process had lasted an hour and a half, the Sheriff ended it by summoning a colored preacher, who offered prayer. Walter took the hymn book, and he himself gave out two lines at a time, in the Wesleyan method, the hymn:

And must this feeble body fall,
And must it sink and die?
And some shall ask in that mournful vale
And soar to worlds on high.

He led the singing in a clear voice, then sang a short hymn alone; knelt and offered a moving prayer. His brothers and a few colored people hurried up to bid him good-by. His old master came, shook hands fervently, and hurried away into the forest, the tears streaming down his face.

THE BLACK GOWN WAS PUT ON

him, and the black cap drawn over his head, and the rope adjusted. Then said he, "I want to speak last to Dr. Fox."

The Doctor hurried forward, and such was the anxiety of the crowd for a confession that there were murmurs all around, "Ah, he'll tell who hired him now; he didn't believe he was to die before." But, as the Doctor told me, Riley only murmured in his ear:

"One minute and I shall stand before God. All I have said here is true."

There was an awful pause. His lips moved in prayer. The Sheriff severed the rope with a single blow, and, though Riley fell but some feet, his neck was broken, and he died almost without a struggle. From first to last he had not exhibited a tremor of fear, no thing more than a slight impatience at the persistent questioning. Vital action continued for twenty minutes. With him died all knowledge of causes for the killing of John W. Gully,—that act which was the pretext for the awful tragedy of April 29. Could this man have said what this crowd so longed for him to say, he would have lifted a heavy weight from some men's consciences this day. I was no judge of his guilt with a bad heart, for I could, in the interests of truth, but illy requite the courtesies extended by a few men; when Dr. Fox stopped me in the first pine grove, and urged me to express as charitable a judgment as possible. Said he:

"At least say this in your report, that whether or not Chisholm and Gilmer conspired to have Gully killed, these people fully and honestly believed it. I see in your eye that the events of to-day are proof to you that they did not. Just consider, and say that they think they have proof the other way. And say that everybody here regrets the death of Johnnie and of Cornelia Chisholm, and that only the long series of troubles could have brought about that mob. Good-by, and God bless you," and he wrung my hand and galloped away.

His request is herewith granted, and I will further add my own opinion that the great error of Judge Chisholm was in the iron rule he exercised over this county by the aid of negro votes. It could not be patiently borne by white men. But neither that nor any other wrong can palliate the massacre of April 29.

Only let the world know the other facts be also stated, if they relieve anybody's mind.

Now, after all this, imagine my astonishment on reaching this place at dark to learn that it had already been telegraphed to Gov. Stone that Walter Riley, on the scaffold, had virtually confessed he was urged to kill John W. Gully by persons in the employ and intimate companionship of Judge Chisholm; and that he had virtually connected the Judge with the murder. And perhaps this statement is even now flying over Northern wires, and a million people will read it to-morrow morning. Well, may be it's a sort of providence that I staid to the execution. I'm a swift witness that Walter Riley's statement did not implicate either Chisholm, Gilman, Hopper, or Rosenbaum.

TRY THE SULPHO-CARBOLATE OF SODA!

To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—On the sudden advent of cold weather an immense change comes over the population of a large city. Ingress of fresh air is studiously prevented; the ventilation of the skin is hindered by impervious clothing; bathing is neglected; in short, every possible method is adopted whereby the great depurating organs of the body may be suddenly checked in their functions. There is really but little danger from external filth. Nature kindly embraces this in her icy envelope, rendering it comparatively harmless. But the deadly sewer gases and the poisonous gases generated by the combustion of fuel more than compensate for the absence of putrefaction. They are indirectly rendered the more dangerous that they are unattended by the noisome odors of summer.

It is no wonder that, knowing these facts, our watchful Dr. De Wolf sounds the alarm, and tells us that diphtheria has begun its dreadful ravages. But the monster is hydra-headed. It rears its varied fronts, as scarlet-fever, typhus, typhoid, small-pox, measles, erysipelas, and carbuncle. Whatever may be the theories of their generation, all are agreed that they best find "the meat they feed on" in the present season, and in the circumstances named. They are "malignant" or "mild," "epidemic" or "sporadic," in proportion to the abundance or scarcity of their peculiar food. This food exists and will exist, malgre the precautions of our authorities, who, at best, in the actual conditions, can only "scotch the snake, not kill it." She'll "turn and be herself" just so long as the cupidity and stupidity of half a million of human beings are active in so small an area as even our noble city limits inclose. In addition to the praiseworthy exertions in the direction of "stamping out," our medical Solons ought equally to harmonize on medication,—preventive and curative,—if such there be.

It is probable that in all the so-called zymotic diseases, the drug preventive is also the drug curative. Does such a remedy exist? It is the object of this paper to assert an affirmative answer. Detraction, ridicule, abuse even, await him who will boldly proclaim a new medical truth,—especially if he claim to be, in any sense, its discoverer. The experiences of Harvey, of Jenner, of Hahnemann, and lastly of Beebe, fully warrant this assertion. Happily the writer would merely follow the leadership of him whose voice and pen were used so clearly and sharply in defense of his great discovery but one short year ago. Dr. G. D. Beebe was the discoverer of the prohylactic properties of the sodium sulpho-carbolate in septic diseases. To this fact none, perhaps, can testify more positively than his life-long friend, the writer of this communication. Years before Reeves proposed, and Sansom, Brakenridge, Scott, and others adopted, the "internal use of the sulpho-carbolate as a disinfectant," Dr. Beebe broached to the writer his theory of these diseases and his eagerness to find "a safe and feasible method of saturating the system with carbolic acid as a neutralizer or germ-destroyer." He did not invent—he never claimed to have invented—the chemical combination, but, finding this drug recommended as a perfectly safe vehicle for the administration of carbolic acid, he declared it was "just what he wanted." So much for the history of the discovery, in justice to the dead. Now for the facts: There could hardly be greater unanimity of sentiment than is revealed by the immense indorsement which this remedy has received from members of the profession beyond the limits of local jealousies and hatreds. This is attested by hundreds of letters received both before and after Dr. Beebe's death. It is attested by the constant sale of the drug, prepared after his formula, which even now contributes materially to the maintenance of his family. He published his formula, it is true, which is simple and easily prepared. But such has been the desire and determination to try it "as Beebe tried it," that even physicians continually write for and demand it. It is believed that but few, if any, failures can be reported where the remedy has been used in strict accordance with the recommendations of its author. These relate no less to the manner of its preparation than to that of its administration. It has proved acceptable to all "schools of medicine." Fortunately it is not a question of pathics. It is indorsed by so high old school authorities as Reeves, Crookes, Sansom, Scott, Brakenridge, and others of the "old country," who had peculiar opportunities for observing, and many of whom give statistics of the most convincing character. Their experiments were made independently of Beebe and in ignorance of his precedence. This fact alone is almost a demonstration of the value of the discovery. But, doubtless, patients with scarlet-fever, diphtheria, etc., will die even under the best use of sulpho-carbolate! The same is true of small-pox in spite of vaccination, and of lightning in spite of lightning-rods.

The writer is not of those who believe in grand panaceas, or in absolute specifics. Such have never been, and in the nature of things never will be, found. But that the sodium sulpho-carbolate is "good for"—aye, the best for—the prevention of septic diseases, he feels as sure as of any fact in his experience. In the admitted powerlessness of the ablest physicians in the presence of grave types of these diseases, is it not their duty to administer this almost innocuous agent? Is it not the duty of the public to see to it that in no fatal case of septic disease the attending physician will dare say: "I have not given the sulphocarbolate"?

No motive but the hope of being useful in a grave public emergency could have called forth this communication. As THE TRIBUNE has been the first to publish the discovery—to vindicate the discoverer while living and to honor his memory when dead—will it not be actuated by like noble motives in printing this earnest though imperfect appeal for the public good?

N. F. COOKE, M. D.

THE COURTS.

Record of Yesterday's Proceedings—Jack Sturges Wants Relief—The Commercial League.

Jack Sturges has been a successful and also an unsuccessful operator through various corners, and rumor hath it that he has not settled some of his deals in his past operations. When it comes to others not settling with him, however, he finds out how it is himself. This is his condition at present, and yesterday he filed a petition for mandamus to compel the Board of Trade to proceed against certain delinquent debtors of his own. After the usual remarks about the Board of Trade, which complainants always indulge in when suing the Board of Trade, Sturges says that on the 30th of November, 1877, he made a contract with George Webster to buy 25,000 bushels of No. 2 corn at 43¾ cents, seller's option for November. Corn on the 26th of November was 49, and Sturges called on Webster for margins. The latter, however, failed to respond, and complainant bought $25,000 bushels of corn of Lyon, Lester & Co., at 49 cents, to fill Webster's contract, and notified Webster of the purchase. By the rules of the Board on the subject of differences, Webster was, therefore, under obligation to make up this difference of $1,250.25. Webster refused to settle, and Sturges laid the matter before the Board, and asked for his suspension or discipline. The Directors refused to comply, but without giving reasons. Sturges says that one of the chief advantages derived from membership on the Board is the power of compelling, or, in other words, squeezing, his brothers in trade into settlements without going to law. This valuable prerogative and inherent right being denied by the Board, Mr. Sturges asks for a writ of mandamus to compel the Board of Directors to hear his complaint and suspend Mr. Webster.

THE COMMERCIAL LEAGUE ASSOCIATION.

The argument in the case of The People ex rel. T. B. Needles vs. The Commercial League Association on a demurrer and a motion to strike out the second and third pleas was continued yesterday before Judge Rogers. It was argued on the part of the people that the Association was in fact an insurance company, issuing policies of insurance under the name of certificates of membership; that it, in effect, provided annual dues and premiums, and it made no difference whether the contract was to pay a definite or a contingent sum. On the part of the Association it was claimed that it was organized under the provisions of the last part of Sec. 10 of the General Incorporation law, which provided that "associations and societies intended to benefit the widows, orphans, heirs, and devisees of deceased members, and where no annual dues or premiums were required, nor any payment given to the members, should not be deemed insurance companies." No profit was asped by any of the members. They were required to pay a specific, limited, amount on the death of any member, and they received no profits or dividends. Judge Rogers overruled the motion to strike the second and third pleas from the files, on the ground that only one plea could be filed in a quo warranto suit, but took the demurrer under advisement.

ITEMS.

Judge Moore yesterday granted a decree of divorce to Susan Roberts, from Edwin Roberts, on the ground of drunkenness.

Judge Farwell granted a decree to Benjamin F. Felch, from Clara N. Felch, on the ground of desertion.

An Assignee will be chosen for Charles F. and William A. Hoagman at 10 a. m. to-day.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Maria H. Yedder began a suit yesterday against George H. Hese to recover the amount of a note for $2,600, given Nov. 1, 1872, with 10 per cent interest.

John J. Kavanagh, Assignee of Flint & Co., of New York, filed a bill against David, Jane E., and Charles W. Kreigh, and Augustus H. Burley, Assignee in bankruptcy of David and Charles W. Kreigh, to foreclose a deed in the nature of a mortgage on which there is due $136,544.39 principal, and covering Lots 5 to 17 in the subdivision of Lots 1 to 10, Block 2, in South Branch Addition to Chicago; also Lots 1 and 2 in D. Kreigh's Subdivision in the south fraction of the W. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 28, 39, 14; also the undivided ½ of Lots 4, 5, 10, 11, 18, 19, 25, and 26 in the subdivision of the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 12, 39, 13; also Lots 1 and 2 in the subdivision of Blocks 16 and 19 in S. F. Smith's Subdivision of the N. E. ¼ of the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 18, 39, 14.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Elizabeth C. Hodges filed a bill against Edwin A. and Margaret Johnson, W. E. Furness, A. R. Abbott, Saora A. Johnson, executrix, Harriet M. Trehairn, Louisa Greenwood, Mary Bulaw, Willie E. Johnson, Flora Johnson, and William Blodwell, to foreclose a trust-deed for $1,500 on Lots 13 to 18, inclusive, and 31 to 36, inclusive, of Block 1, of the resubdivision of Block 1, in Brookline.

A. R. Smith sued the Chicago & Southern Railroad Company for $1,000.

Andrew J. Galloway and Ann E. Stone, administrators of the estate of Samuel Stone, deceased, filed a bill against John C. Burroughs, B. F. Jacobs, the University of Chicago, the Baptist Theological Union, J. F. Gillette, the Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company, and R. W. Kelley, to foreclose a mortgage for $10,625, given by Dr. Burroughs in June, 1871, and covering Block 37, in Stone & Whitney's Subdivision of N. ½ and the W. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 7, and the W. ½ of the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 6, 38, 14. Also another against the same parties to foreclose another mortgage for the same amount on Block 27 in the same subdivision. A third against the same to foreclose a mortgage for the same amount on Block 39; and a fourth, also against the same to foreclose a mortgage for a like sum on Block 38 in the same tract.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Edzard H. Tapper commenced a suit in trespass for $10,000 damages against Christian Schultz.

H. A. Hurlbut began a suit for $3,500 against Alvin Hulbert, J. S. Stevens, and Charles E. Foster.

William N. Stanley brought suit to recover $5,000 damages from Robert Smale.

H. C. Gillette, conservator of Samuel J. Gillette, sued Elisha S. Philip, and James Wadsworth to recover $8,000.

A. B. McChesney, executor of the estate of A. T. McChesney, sued the New England Mutual Life-Insurance Company for $4,000.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No. 3. Hinds vs. Stolp, still on trial. Call docket next twenty undisposed of cases.

JUDGE GARY—283, 285, 286, 288, 289, 291, 292, 293, 294, 296, 297, 299 to 304, 306, and 309. No. 278, Pelzner vs. Reese, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—67, 127, 52, 408, 58, 265, 52, 315. No. 58, 312, City vs. Rundell, on trial.

JUDGE MOORE—16, 17, 18. No. 15, Dafour vs. Dancley, on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS—646 to 660 inclusive. No case on trial.

JUDGE BOOTH—Set case 598, Deckert vs. Witkowsky, and calendar Nos. 443, 447, 449 to 460 inclusive, except 454, 455, 457, Ralph vs. Swick, on trial.

JUDGE FARWELL—1,216, Schmidt vs. Schmidt.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Petitions for set-off in State Savings case.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—EXPERTISES—Wilhelm Wandney vs. Fr. A. Koenig, $156.54. Jacob New vs. Harlus W. Wetherell, $1,000.—D. K. Tenney vs. Matthew Gottfried, $2,625.—German National Bank vs. Matthew Gottfried, $4,604.68.

JUDGE GARY—Seth Wood vs. James A. Greenhill, $243.17.—German National Bank vs. C. C. Herrmann, $142.07.—Patrick McDonnell vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company; verdict $200, and motion for new trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—City vs. Brown, for widening Halsted street from the Chicago & Alton Railroad Company's track to Halsted street; condemnation verdict against the city, $4,010.—City vs. Hogan, condemnation case for opening Church street from its present terminus through to Sigel street, $8,022.50.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—First National Bank of Chicago vs. John D. Easter, D. F. East, and Henry V. Smith, $20,318.66.—D. S. Frackelton vs. Matheus Gottfried, $5,788.20.—Devotion C. Eddy vs. John D. Weber, $234.13.

JUDGE BOOTH—Eliza Davison vs. John Borchard; verdict, $20.

IOWA SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., Dec. 13.—In the Supreme Court to-day:

The Phœnix Insurance Company vs. Dankwordt, Des Moines County; affirmed.

Dumo vs. Keen, Winneshiek County; modified and affirmed; the plaintiff in this court or below at plaintiff's option; plaintiff to pay costs.

Vincent vs. Vincent, Page County; affirmed.

Callaway vs. Logan, Des Moines County; reversed.

Marks vs. Woodbury County; affirmed.

Jones vs. Thomas, Winneshiek County; affirmed.

Barnett vs. Lane, Montgomery County; former decision adhered to, affirming the judgment of the court below.

State vs. Maxwell, Delaware County; affirmed.

Olmstead vs. Kellogg, Harrison County; affirmed.

Fisher vs. Linderman & Co., Pottawatomie County; affirmed.

Delong vs. Melcher, Dubuque County; affirmed.

Adams vs. Beadle & Shee, Howard County; reversed.

Walker vs. Sargent, Pottawattomie County; affirmed.

The National Bank of Davenport vs. Gifford, Scott County; former opinion adhered to; affirmed.

Fegan vs. Beck; motion to set aside affirmance overruled.

Springer vs. Bartle; motion to relax costs sustained.

The Iowa Lumber Company vs. Foster; rehearing granted.

AN ODD CIVIL SUIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Dec. 13.—In the United States District Court to-day, Judge Burr presiding, in the case of Joseph Reynolds vs. Garrett Albertson et al., the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff of $10,020. It specially found the defendants did not deliver, on the 27th of December, 1876, to the steamboat Arkansas, a barge of wheat claimed to have been delivered by defendants.

BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 13.—In the McLean County Court to-day Amos Barnard brought suit against John Q. Dickinson on a note for about $1,000, signed by Charles R. Dickinson, deceased, and John Q. Dickinson, his brother, as security. The latter defends on a plea that his signature is a forgery committed by his deceased brother when in need of money. Charles R. Dickinson was Deputy Revenue Collector several years, and died in Texas two years ago.

SENATORIAL PATRONAGE.

A Lesson in Statesmanship.

New York Evening Post.

The following conversation between a Civil-Service reform voter and a "patronage" Senator took place yesterday in Washington. It explains the milk in the cocoanut:

Voter—There are several questions now before the country which have a very important bearing upon business interests and the prosperity of the whole people.

Senator—There is nothing which can begin to compare, in vast and far-reaching importance, with the question whether the President's insolent usurpation of the right to select officers of the Government—a function which has been exercised by Senators for years—shall be tolerated.

Voter—We want a revival of trade, so that stagnant industries may be started again and working-men may go to work. What will become of us as things are going now?

Senator—We want our offices, so that we may put our partisan followers in comfortable places where they will have little to do and will get good pay for not doing it. Then they will be able to "work" for us to caucuses and at the polls, and contribute a part of their salaries to pay the expenses of the party. What will become of us as things are going on?

Voter—Stability in the currency is necessary, so that there may be a fixed standard or values, by which prices may be regulated and business be carried on intelligently and with confidence.

Senator—The stability of the Republican party let us keep up the standard, the glorious old standard, under which we have fought so many battles; and if the standard is a bloody shirt so much the better. The business of politics cannot be intelligently regulated, or carried on with confidence, if the President breaks up the party by depriving Senators of their patronage.

Voter—We want a good, honest dollar—by which I mean a dollar which will be worth 100 cents instead of 90.

Senator—We want good, honest Republicans in office—by which I mean Republicans who will owe their places to Senators, and will obey the orders of Senators on pain of losing their places.

Voter—Don't you think our foreign commerce is in a bad way? We have many articles to sell, and we could make many more to sell if we could only find a market for them.

Senator—Well, why don't you go ahead and sell? Why do you come here bothering me about your markets when I am engaged in a desperate struggle for my property, my offices? Unless I can bully the President into a withdrawal from his position, presently I shan't have a Post-Office that I can call my own.

Voter—I am not a radical free-trader or a violent protectionist; but it does seem to me that something ought to be done for revenue reform. Most persons I meet think the same way. Some of our customs taxes are absurdly high, and, while they bring little or nothing into the Treasury, make extraordinary prices at home, paralyze trade, and by shutting out what other countries have to sell us prevent us from exchanging a market in those countries. I know goods in Europe, and I know what we could like to sell cheaper than the European manufacturers, if the revenue was regulated so as to make an exchange of commodities a little easier. I see that Secretary Sherman proposes a considerable addition to the free list. What is your opinion on the tariff?

Senator—The tariff? What do I care about the tariff? Make it to suit yourself. High or low, free or free trade protection, are all one to me if I can only keep my office in patronage. If I can't, what are they to me? If my offices are taken away from me, where am I? What am I? Nowhere! Nobody!

Voter—Don't you think the Navigation laws ought to be amended so as to revive our shipping interests?

Senator—I know nothing about the Navigation laws, and I care less. The only law which interests me just now is the Tenure-of-Office law. That gives us some advantage of the President; but I would like to see it amend it. It ought to provide that the President shall make no nomination in any State except under the direction of the Senators of that State.

Voter—Retrenchment and economy ought to begin now in earnest. There must be no more subsidies. While all private expenses have been cut down, public expenses are still extravagant. When we see how heavy the taxes are, Federal, State, and city,—when we consider how the people are robbed—

Senator—Robbed? Robbed, did you say? I and my brother Senators are robbed—robbed of our patronage; robbed of our appointments, without which we never should have been able to come to Washington, and without which we shall never be able to come here again after our present terms are ended. You ought to be ashamed of yourself. It is this talk to raise money by taxes, and subsidies, and shipping, and tariffs, and markets, and the currency, when you know how perplexed I am; when you know that my whole mind is absorbed in the questions of Postmasters, and Naval Officers, and Surveyors, and Collectors, and Marshals. What is all your non

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Will Cumback, of Indiana, was at the Tremont House yesterday.

Burr Robbins, of Janesville, Wis., proprietor of Robbins' Circus, was at the Commercial Hotel yesterday.

Robert L. Rea has sold to Orrington Lunt, for $75,000, the buildings Nos. 138 and 140 Wabash avenue, just south of Madison street.

Constable Gettman and a man named Sitts took a tumble out of a buggy at the corner of Madison and Lincoln streets, caused by a collision with one of Downer & Bemis' beer-wagons.

The Executive Committee of the Illinois Press Association met yesterday afternoon at 175 Monroe street to arrange for the coming winter meeting and to decide upon time and place.

The Baptist Social Union held its last reunion for this year at the Tremont House last evening. At 5 o'clock a business meeting was held, and at 6 the members sat down to a choice repast, to which full justice was done.

Rainbow Lodge, No. 400, I. O. O. F., has elected the following officers: G. E. Foss, N. G.; Z. H. Bools, V. G.; D. G. Roundy, Recording Secretary; H. G. Thompson, Permanent Secretary; K. A. Hunton, Treasurer.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was as follows: At 8 a. m., 37 degrees; 10 a. m., 40; 12 m., 44; 3 p. m., 46; 8 p. m., 40. Barometer at 8 a. m., 30.08; 7 a. m., 30.35.

Dr. Phillip G. Gillett, Superintendent of the Illinois Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, located at Jacksonville, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel, as is also Miss Trask, teacher of articulation, who will remain until Monday, and will be glad to see the friends of patients to confer with them.

It appears from a talk with Mr. Cleveland, Superintendent of Buildings, that the number of structures erected in the city during 1877 will be less than in 1876, and that they will have cost about $2,000,000 less. It may be explained, however, that it cost much less to build this year than last.

Officer John D. Shea was yesterday bounced from the position of lock-up keeper at the Armory to take the more lucrative one of detective at the West Madison Street Station, vice Gallagher transferred to Central Station. Officer Solomon Maloney, of the West Twelfth Street, takes the position vacated by Ulrich and Shea at the Armory.

Mr. McKenzie, of the Singer Sewing-Machine Company, stated to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that he had nearly completed the proofs of loss on the Field & Letter Building, and that there was a chance of the insurance people coming to terms, as they were not nearly so wide apart at present as they had been. They had hoped that the matter would have been settled by this time.

Michael Connors, 40 years of age, residing at No. 21 Liberty street, fell from the south abutment to Clark street bridge into the river. He clambered to the top of a pile projecting some three feet out of the water, and sat there shivering and shaking with fear and cold. Capt. Kauman, of the C. C. Barns, threw him a rope, and finally induced him to tie it around his body, and in this way he was drawn ashore.

In a description of the arrangement of the new Post-Office on the three-front-door plan in yesterday's TRIBUNE, the intelligent and ingenious printer managed to leave out enough to destroy all reference to the Adams street entrance, and to throw its qualities around to the Dearborn street front. It was not intended to assert that there would be stairs on the Dearborn street front, but only up on the Adams and Jackson street fronts.

Wood-carvers, to the number of about sixty, met last night at No. 306 State street for the purpose of forming a Wood-Carvers' Union. Temporary organization was effected by the election of the following officers: President, G. R. Oakes; Secretary, Fred Krambs; Treasurer, Theodore Mack. Upon motion, the Chair appointed a Committee consisting of Messrs. Schondoefer, Ringler, Massott, Martins, Oakes, Mack, and Wagler, to prepare a constitution and by-laws, to be presented at a meeting to be held next Thursday night, at the same place. All present signed their names to a roll, and, after the transaction of some minor business, the meeting adjourned.

The Boston Commercial Club will arrive in this city at 8 o'clock this morning via the Fort Wayne Railroad, and put up at the Grand Pacific Hotel, where quarters have been engaged for them. There will be forty in the party. The following are the principal officers of the Club: President, John W. Candler, President of the Board of Trade; Vice-President, Curtis Guild; Treasurer, Charles M. Clapp; Secretary, Thomas Gaffield; Executive Committee, Francis M. Johnson, William P. Hunt, and James H. Danforth. The gentlemen will be received at the depot by a committee of Chicago merchants, and carriages will be in waiting for them. Monday evening a grand banquet in honor of the Club will be given at the Grand Pacific Hotel.

The sale of pictures of the Rode collection at 159 State street was largely attended last evening; the transactions were more numerous and better prices were obtained than on the previous day. "American Sports," by Van Willis, brought $25; Briscoe's "Cape May," $22.50; Loredizer's "Lake Magog," $25; "The Young Lecturer," by Hume, $30; "Head Waters of the Moringen," by Hartwick, $45; Willis' "Gypsy Encampment," $30; "Winter on the Danube," by Doll, $25; Milner's "Power of Music," $30; "English Harvest Scene," figuro by Leaby and landscape by Willis, $45. Quite a number of the less important pictures sold at fewer nominal prices from $10 and $15. The sale will be continued to-day.

The Chicago Electrical Society held its regular meeting last night at the rooms of the Academy of Sciences, No. 263 Wabash avenue. Mr. F. W. Jones presided. After the transaction of some routine business and the election of new members, Prof. Arthur Cresswold played a piano solo, the "Cascade," by Paner. This was followed by a review of ancient and modern telegraphy by Mr. F. W. Jones. In the course of his remarks, the speaker illustrated and explained the telephone and the phonograph. Mr. George W. Fulton then gave a cornet solo, an aria from Meyerbeer's "Robert le Diable." This was followed by an explanation and exhibition of the inductorium and Geissler Tubes, by Mr. B. F. Warner. The rooms were crowded with ladies and gentlemen, and the exercises proved of the greatest interest throughout.

The noonday prayer-meeting yesterday in Lower Farwell Hall was led by the Rev. W. F. Crafts, of Trinity Methodist Church, and formed a prominent part of the programme for the day of fasting and prayer in behalf of the temperance cause by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Every chair in the hall was occupied, and the side aisles were lined with those interested in the temperance work. Philip Phillips, "the sweet singer," presided at the organ and conducted the vocal part of the programme. The subject for the hour was "The Men of Our Country," and the prayers offered bore the one request,—that they might be brought to see the wickedness of intemperance and aid in its suppression by individual reformation, legislative enactments, and otherwise. Large numbers remained after the noonday meeting to take part in the succeeding exercises, the programme of which was published the other day.

FOREIGN MISSIONS.

The third quarterly meeting of the Northwestern Branch of the Women's Foreign Mission Society was held yesterday at the Michigan Avenue Church. In the morning Mrs. J. R. Hitt presided, and the report of the Executive Committee abandoning the scheme for a fair was read. Reports from the following Conferences were then read: Illinois, Northern Indiana, Northwest Indiana, Southern Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Rock River. They were generally encouraging. The Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer also read their reports. The showing of the latter officer was as follows:

Balance on hand, Sept. 1	$3,424
Receipts during the quarter	4,001
Total	$7,426
Expenditures	3,424
Balance in hand	4,001

The reports of the Medical, Education, and Mite-Box Committees were also read.

At the afternoon session Mrs. Dr. S. J. Steele delivered an address, and several instructive papers were read.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS.

There was no especial news of importance received at army headquarters yesterday. A dispatch from San Antonio stated that all was quiet on the Rio Grande, and the entire Mexican frontier. Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan left Washington yesterday for home, and he will arrive in this city to-day. As stated in THE TRIBUNE some days ago, Ben Clarke, one of Gen. Miles' Scouts, has returned from Fort Reno, Dakota Territory, with six Northern Cheyenne Chiefs, including Two-Moons, Little-Chief, Crazy-Mule, High-Backbone, Old-Wolf, and Black-Wolf. They are stopping at the Commercial Hotel. These Indians come here to have a talk with Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan, and to find out from him what the Government intends to do with them. These Indians are brought here more to show them the greatness of the white people than anything else, and that they may go home and tell their people to keep quiet. A powwow will probably take place at army headquarters to-morrow morning. Yesterday the Indians were shown through the city in carriages, and last evening they took in the Coliseum. This evening they will visit Haverly's Adelphi, and admire female minstrelsy, of which they are said to be good judges. Ben Clarke, who has charge of them, acts as their interpreter.

COL. GAVETT.

Col. W. A. Gavett, Internal Revenue Agent, leaves to-day for St. Louis, he having been recently transferred from here to the district embracing Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado. The following letter indicates the regret with which his departure is received by those who have been associated with him here:

CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—*Col. William A. Gavett, United States Internal Revenue Agent in charge of District Northern Illinois and Wisconsin:* In view of your early departure from this district to a new field of duty we, the undersigned, collectors and clerks of the First Collection District of Illinois, embrace this opportunity to express to you our high appreciation of your unswerving fidelity and zeal, the high order of executive ability with which you have discharged the arduous and responsible duties of your position, and marked efficiency and discipline to which the entire service of this district has been brought through your valuable aid.

We also desire to assure you of our grateful remembrance of the uniform courtesy and kindness which have always characterized your actions, and shall cherish the recollection of our association with you, both socially and officially, with feelings of genuine pleasure.

Wishing you all the happiness and prosperity you so eminently merit, we have the honor to remain, with sincere esteem, your friends and well-wishers, William Somerville, T. H. Battershall, M. C. Springer, George M. Thompson, James M. Munn, J. J. Johnson, John S. Phelps, A. St. J. Campbell, C. Cox, C. Duffield, E. Thomalen, and Geo. Hacks, Deputy Collectors; F. A. G. Hicks, C. H. Dodson, F. H. Stewart, C. D. Austin, H. H. Curtis, Clerks.

MANASSE-CLIFTON.

One of the pleasantest of those most pleasing social happenings—the union of two loving hearts in the bonds of Hymen—occurred yesterday afternoon. The high contracting parties are both of prominence in the community, although only sojourners in Chicago. Miss Viola Clifton is announced on the Adelphi bills as the premier character-change artiste of the world, but she never before effected in one short moment such a lightning change as that which the pronunciation of the simple words "I will," in the august presence of Justice J. Charles Haines, produced in her condition.

The happy bridegroom was Mr. Prince Manasse, who under his stage name of William Lester formerly played with Tony Pastor's troupe in conjunction with Allen, Smith, and Warren, the quartette being known as the "Big Four." Miss Clifton signed for the last time in her maiden life the words "Annie Jackson" to the marriage certificate. She is a decided brunette of very pleasing appearance, and has achieved considerable reputation on the variety stage. The bride and groom are attached to the troupes known as Madame Rentz's Female Minstrels and Mabel Stanley's burlesque troupe. They have been acquainted for a considerable time, but the engagement was of three months only. As is the custom in good society nowadays, the wedding was strictly private. The bride was attended by Mrs. M. B. Leavitt, wife of the Manager of the troupe, while Mr. David Shiff supported Mr. Lester during the trying ordeal. The senseless custom of a bridal trip was dispensed with, owing to the professional engagements of the newly-united pair, who appeared at the theatre in the evening, and received the hearty congratulations of their friends.

ANOTHER SCHOOL BUILDING WANTED.

A meeting of the citizens of the Thirteenth Ward was held last evening at the Mission School, No. 604 Indiana street, to agitate the question of erecting a new school-house at the corner of Fourth and Oakley streets. Mr. E. M. Turner was called to the chair, and stated the object of the meeting, which was to bring all possible influence to bear upon the Board of Education and the Common Council to have the want supplied.

Letters were read from Mr. E. M. Sprague, of the Lincoln Street Primary School, and from the Principal of the Hayes School, from which it appeared that there were 200 children belonging to the Lincoln School who could not be accommodated, and at the Hayes School some 500 children on half time. These communications showed the absolute necessity for additional school accommodations.

Ex-Ald. Quirk stated his experiences in the Council, showing that there had been an appropriation made of $66,000 for two school-houses, one-half of which sum was for the school-house in this district. The Board of Education found that a school was needed, and advertised for a lot.

A committee of five, consisting of Messrs. Scully, Fahrney, Quirk, Pratt, Cleveland, and Turner, was appointed to wait on the Board of Education to make known to that body the needs of the district.

Mr. Kenny wanted information as to whether the appropriations made by the Council could be legally diverted from the purpose for which they were intended.

Mr. Quir said they could not divert the money from the purpose for which it was levied. The levy for school purposes was in the general levy for 1875. It called for an appropriation of $25,000 for this school building, and $10,000 for the lot. The greater portion of it had been collected.

A committee was then appointed to call another meeting, consisting of Messrs. D. H. Considene, Scully, Fahrney, and G. H. Berry.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Committee.

SPORTING.

The billiard world is getting ready to be excited by the first event in the match line that has been noted in many months. A project is being canvassed, with good hope of success, for a tournament among local talent, which will include Rhines, Parker, Snyder, Honahan, Hoa, and possibly Le Brun, and a couple of amateurs who are quite good enough to sail in that company. The affair has not yet taken shape so far as prizes are concerned; but, as these will come from Mr. M. E. Brunswick, it is safe to say that his liberality will provide worthy purses. A meeting of players will be held the first of next week to settle all preliminaries.

To-morrow at 11 a. m. Messrs. Greene Smith, of Peterboro, N. Y., and G. H. Roche, of this city, will shoot a match at 100 tame pigeons, English rules.

THE HESS ENGLISH OPERA.

On Saturday the performances of the charming "Chimes of Normandy," the new opera, at Hooley's, come to a close, and next week the Hess Opera Company promise a different opera for each night, commencing with the popular "Bohemian Girl." Ambroise Thomas' "Summernight's Dream" and Mallitt's dashing work, "Villars' Dragoons," will be given for the first time in Chicago, and "Fra Diavolo" will be revived for one representation. The cast in each opera will include the full strength of the company.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—Robert Williams, U. S. A., Washington; E. T. Curtiss, Rochester; C. C. Hancock, Philadelphia; L. D. Kingsland, St. Louis; G. S. Porter, New York; G. Landshut, London, Eng.; A. H. Robb, Philadelphia; B. F. D. Fitch, Louisville; Henry Moress and C. Cameron, China; M. Saulsbury, Washington; F. L. Allis, Pontiac Seminary. *Grand Pacific*—J. E. Mitchell, Milwaukee; R. R. Cable, Rock Island; J. M. Ballou, Dubuque; C. J. Ivis and E. T. Winslow, Cedar Rapids; R. S. Stevens, C. Mirrick, and T. Penfield, Hannibal, Mo.; W. D. Washburn, Minneapolis; L. B. Deming, New York; E. P. Pratt, Milwaukee; D. W. Gresson and Arthur Aber, England; A. B. Lect, Grand Rapids; G. H. Prescott, Logansport. *Tremont House*—Col. D. S. Clark, New York; the Hon. S. I. Springer, New York; T. L. Burnett, London, Eng.; the Hon. William Cumback, Indiana; G. S. Fuller, San Francisco; the Hon. L. Hull, Kalamazoo; O. W. Hazard, New York; J. H. Forster, Houghton; L. A. Arnold, New York; C. A. Campbell, New Orleans; the Hon. William White, Cincinnati; C. S. Alford, St. Louis; W. Harrington, Boston; W. M. Merrick, Boston; Col. E. French, Toledo; W. A. Sansalis, Cuba. *Sherman House*—C. Spensley, Mineral Point, Wis.; C. H. West, Madison, Wis.; A. J. Cooper and C. M. Cottrill, Milwaukee; W. S. Kimball, Rochester; Col. J. H. Chase, Newburyport, Mass.; Mort McRoberts, New York; C. Potter, Jr., New York; the Hon. G. H. Parker and Col. D. H. Tromey, Davenport; Gen. M. Jordan, Portland, Me.; W. C. Hunt, Hartford; C. P. Prindle, Boston.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

NEW BUILDINGS.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, Mr. Wells in the chair, and the following Inspectors present: Arnold, Covert, Dennis, English, Hotz, Hoyne, Jacobs, Keith, Kohn, Prussing, Stone, Vocke, and Wells.

The report of the School Agent showed briefly the following for the month of November: Receipts, $92,844.65; expenditures, $117,306.94. On hand, Nov. 1, $27,772.33. On hand, Dec. 1, $3,310.04. Referred.

Mr. Hotz, from the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, asked for that Committee authority to advertise for proposals for buildings in the following locations: Corner of Wood and Congress streets; corner of Division and Sedgwick streets (Franklin School lot); Throop street, near Eighteenth. The Committee also asked authority to advertise for proposals to sell to the city a site in the vicinity of Centre avenue and Twelfth street, with a frontage of not less than 150 feet, and a depth of not less than 125 feet. The Board have had in their possession a set of plans and drawings for the Throop-street building, and asked leave to ascertain on what terms the plans for the other two buildings could be gotten.

Mr. Covert moved that the matter be put over for a week. Carried.

REGISTERING BONDS.

The special order—the report of the Judiciary Committee heretofore published—then came up. It was in effect that the registration of certain city bonds would relieve the School Agent of enough responsibility so that his present bond would secure the Board against possible loss. The question as to whether the West Park bonds could also be registered was settled by finding out that they stood in the name of the city, so that they could not be transferred by the School Agent in any case.

Mr. Dennis could find no authorization for the School Agent holding securities at all under the rules.

Mr. English thought that, since the officer in question was really the Treasurer of the Board, he should be so denominated, and should give a bond as Treasurer as depository of the Board funds.

Mr. Stone asked how many securities the School Agent held in his possession of all kinds.

Mr. Hicks, the bookkeeper, showed that the School Agent had about $208,000 in securities and $50,000 in money and bills receivable at the highest tide in affairs.

Mr. Stone moved that the whole subject be sent to the Committees on Finance, and Auditing, and Judiciary, with instructions to prepare a report covering the whole matter, and, further, that the said report be made a special order for next meeting at 8 o'clock. Carried.

PAY OF TEACHERS.

Mr. Dennis offered the following:

WHEREAS, The decision of the Supreme Court of Illinois, which limits the power of our city to borrow money, threatens to delay seriously the payment of teachers' salaries; therefore

Resolved, That the Committee on Salaries be directed to inquire:

1. How long before the regular payment of teachers out of customary appropriations will be resumed.

2. Whether there is any city or school fund that may be temporarily used to meet the exigency.

3. Whether the power vested in this Board "to borrow money for school purposes" can be made to meet, or partially meet, the need.

4. Whether warrants may be issued to the teachers by this Board certifying to service rendered and salary due which could be afterward honored and redeemed by the proper authorities.

5. If relief cannot be secured in any of these ways, whether there is any way to mitigate the hardship.

6. And if not, whether this Board can take any steps to prevent a recurrence of the trouble.

The resolutions were passed.

TEXT-BOOKS.

Mr. Wells, from the Committee on Text-Books, reported on the dictionary question, declining to take sides in the great war, and recommending perfect impartiality between Worcester and Webster by putting both alike in rooms where dictionaries were authorized at all. Adopted.

The same Committee reported on the metric system, recommending that certain sets of measures be placed in each of the high and grammar schools. So ordered.

Mr. English moved that the Superintendent be desired to correspond with the London (Eng.) School Board to ascertain what progress they had made in adopting a system to simplify orthography. Carried.

The Superintendent recommended that a certificate be granted to Mrs. Amanda Stimpson for High School work. Carried.

Sixty-six teachers who had been in service temporarily were confirmed.

The Superintendent reported a complicated table showing the time occupied by Principals in each school in teaching. The average was two school hours per day. Referred to the Committee on Text-Books and Course of Instruction.

The Attorney of the Board asked power to forfeit the lease of the property on the northwest corner of Clark and Harrison street, because the rent was $2,642 in arrears. Deferred.

MARRIED TEACHERS.

Mr. Hoyne offered the following:

Resolved, That the Superintendent be instructed to ascertain from the most reliable sources how many ladies having husbands who are earning a living, or capable of doing so, are employed as teachers in our public schools to the exclusion of others who are equally as capable of teaching, and to whom the positions would be the means of sustaining themselves and, in some cases, large families, of which they are the mainstay and support.

The resolution was lost.

The Board then, on motion of Mr. Stone, adjourned.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Board of Directresses and Trustees and friends of the Protestant Orphan Asylum was held at the Asylum, Michigan avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, last evening. The attendance was large.

The first business was the reading of the report of the Secretary and Treasurer. It showed that the collections for the benefit of the institution had been $2,633.76,—an increase over the former year of $69.80,—and that the cash receipts from all sources was $10,006.28, and the cash disbursements $10,066.50.

The Physician's report was next read, which showed the institution to be in a good sanitary condition. The total number of deaths had been eighteen.

The Solicitor's report showed that she had collected in cash $2,731.09, and that donations other than cash had been secured valued at $1,937.61. Her expenses had been $97.33, and she had traveled by rail 9,374 miles and by wagon 277 miles.

The report of the Recording Secretary, Mrs. N. T. Gassette, was next read. It showed that at the close of the last year the institution contained 110 children; that 172 had been received during the year; and 140 provided with comfortable homes. The average number of inmates had been 113.

The Committee appointed at a former meeting to name officers for the institution for 1878 reported as follows, and the report was adopted:

President—E. G. Keith.
Vice-President—G. C. Cook.
Secretary—C. W. Pierce.
Treasurer—Charles Follansbee.
Trustees—W. C. D. Grannis, A. F. Seeberger, Leonard Hodges, Carl Young, John Crerar, W. F. Myrick, Myron L. Pierce, D. K. Pearson, J. M. Clark, C. P. Kellogg, J. W. Doane.
Directresses—Mrs. William Aldrich, Mrs. F. W. F. Brawley, Mrs. Bissel, Mrs. Peter Daggry, Mrs. Bennett Botsford, Mrs. Henry C. Burgis, Mrs. J. L. Collins, Mrs. Chas. Calkins, Mrs. C. G. Cooley, Mrs. Charles Follansbee, Mrs. Robert Gentry, Mrs. N. T. Gassette, Miss S. M. Horton, Mrs. James Irvine, Mrs. N. P. Iglehart, Mrs. Hurlburt, Mrs. S. A. Lock, Mrs. H. F. Lewis, Mrs. John A. Logan, Mrs. Godfrey Macdonald, Mrs. W. F. Myrick, Mrs. George Manchester, Mrs. A. B. Pullman, Mrs. D. K. Pierson, Mrs. C. W. Pierce, Mrs. C. C. Sage, Mrs. A. Peterson, Mrs. D. D. Ranney, Mrs. David Runnion, Mrs. Frederick Root, Mrs. C. D. Boys, Mrs. Luther Stone, Mrs. T. P. Sears, Mrs. Jesse Spaulding, Mrs. C. S. Squires, Mrs. Henry Sayres, Mrs. A. J. Willard, Mrs. Edward Wallace, Mrs. A. G. Swift, Mrs. Smith, and Mrs. Carey C. Young.

The meeting then adjourned, after which a meeting of the new Trustees was held, and President Keith announced the following Committees for the year:

Executive Committee—Messrs. Seeberger, Cook, Clark, Myrick, and Crerar.
Finance Committee—Messrs. Hodges, Pierson, and Kellogg.
Building Committee—Messrs. Follansbee, Pierce, and Hodges.
Auditing Committee—Grannis, Young, and Doane.

After the transaction of some other unimportant business, the Board adjourned subject to the call of the President.

WASHINGTONIAN HOME.

The fourteenth anniversary exercises of the Washingtonian Home were held last evening in the chapel of that institution in the presence of a large and fine audience, composed about equally of both sexes. Among the number were many prominent citizens. The chapel was tastefully decorated with flowers and evergreens, and hung with appropriate mottoes, the handiwork of the Ladies' Committee. On the platform were the President, Dr. N. S. Davis, the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas, and Supt. Wilkins.

The object of the meeting was stated by the President, and the Rev. Dr. Thomas opened the exercises with prayer. A poem was read by E. P. Nowell, Esq., and an address of a humorous character was delivered by A. W. Green, Esq.

The Secretary of the Home, Mr. Henry C. Morey, read letters of regret from a number of former members of the Home. All of them were commendatory of the institution, and the writers expressed regret at their inability to attend the anniversary exercises. The Rt. Rev. Bishop McLaren, the Rev. C. A. Fowle, Duane Doty, and Dr. Carrathers, Superintendent of the Walnut Hill Inebriate Asylum, also sent letters regretting their inability to be present. The following report was read:

Recapitulation of admissions, etc., of the Washingtonian Home, from 1864 to 1877, inclusive: 1864, admitted to the Home, 23; 1865, 45; 1866, 45; 1867, 155; 1868, 127; 1869, 148; 1870, 206; 1871, 280; 1872, 169; 1873, 151; 1874, 280; 1875, 238; 1876, 228; 1877, 246; total, 2,369. Average number of days in the Home, 45; average age, 38 years; periodical drinkers, 1,793; constant drinkers, 576; having had delirium tremens, 432; number of deaths from delirium tremens, 7. No deaths from delirium tremens have occurred within the past three years.

The occupations of the inmates were as follows: Clerks, 390; bookkeepers, 254; printers, 133; merchants and business men, 87; actors, 12; insurance agents, 11; clergymen, 9; editors, 11; reporters, 19; carpenters, 22; commercial travelers, 14; telegraph operators, 19; saloon-keepers, 4; hotel-keepers, 10; lumber-dealers, 10; remaining occupations, 7.

Supt. Wilkins read some interesting statistics regarding the Home and its inmates during the year. There were in the institution Jan. 1 last 41 persons; admitted during the past year, 245; total, 286. Regularly discharged during the year, 247; present number of inmates, 39. Amount charged for board during the year, $13,852.88; amount received in cash for board, $6,344.98; unpaid, $7,507.90. The report also contained items regarding the ages, occupations, and social condition of the inmates.

Addresses of five minutes' duration were made by Edward Latta, T. M. Conropst, Henry Howland, A. H. Benson, John Collier, Dr. Robert Gibson, Charles H. Reynolds, Dr. Ira Holcutte, W. C. Wege, and Charles Van Netta, "graduates" and "undergraduates" of the Home. All expressed their gratitude for the good that the Home had done them, and some spoke feelingly and others humorously. Amongst the latter was Mr. Reyes, who dryly remarked that about the time the institution was dedicated he was getting ready to enter it. He said he got left in about everything, and finally got left at the Home.

The exercises were frequently interspersed with music and singing by Mrs. W. C. Ives, Mrs. H. A. Cox, Mrs. C. W. Earle, Mr. L. D. Collins, and Dr. C. W. Earle.

MATRIMONIAL.

COFFEEN—MARTIN.

An extremely pleasant wedding occurred last evening at No. 3 Aldine Square, the residence of the Hon. George M. How, being the marriage of Miss Mattie G. Martin, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of Henry Martin, Esq., and Mr. Lester Coffeen, for several years past Deputy Clerk of the Superior Court, and well-known in society circles of Chicago, particularly in the West Division. The ceremony, which was witnessed by no one save the relatives and a few near friends of the contracting parties, was performed by the Rev. Dr. Sullivan, of Trinity Church, according to the Episcopal form, at half-past 6 o'clock. The bride and groom were entirely unattended, no ushers preceding them.

The bride was elegantly dressed in white tulle, with overskirt of Valenciennes lace, veil, a wreath and garland of orange blossoms, and solitaire diamond ornaments, the gift of the groom.

At the conclusion of the marriage ceremony the happy couple received the warm congratulations of their friends, and the party descended to the dining-room, where a fine wedding-supper was partaken of. At about 9 o'clock Mr. and Mrs. Coffeen bade adieu to all present, and departed for the train. It is their intention to visit New York and Washington on their wedding tour, and they will be absent about two weeks. Returning, they will take up their abode for the winter at the Gardner House, where they will welcome all their friends.

The presents were numerous, useful, and many of them elegant.

Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. Henry Martin, father and mother of the bride; Mrs. Coffeen, of Elmsdale, mother of the groom; Mr. and Mrs. George M. How, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hayden, *nee* How; Mrs. Charles Southwick, Mrs. Charles Taylor, and Mrs. George Nilson, of Grand Rapids; Mrs. F. W. Payne, of Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. Childs, sister of the groom; Miss Lester, Mme. De Zielinski; Miss Culbertson, Miss Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Talbot, Miss Allie Smith, Mr. William Coffeen, brother of the groom; Mr. E. M. Hough, Mr. Henry M. How, Master Willie C. How, Mr. A. C. Scoville, and Mr. McCarty.

THE BANKS.

THE PRAIRIE STATE.

When the savings bank panic took in Chicago on its way East late in the summer, the public was given to understand that the Prairie State Loan & Trust Company was going into voluntary liquidation. The reason announced at the time for this step was that Mr. James W. Scoville, its President, was unable to devote as much time to the bank as he had been giving it, and that, tiring of the business, which he had managed somewhat to the neglect of his other interests, he was anxious to get out. The statement that the bank was going into voluntary liquidation seems, according to the officers, to have been incorrect, the real fact being that they were simply preparing to reorganize. The reorganization was effected on the 1st of this month, Mr. Scoville disposing of a portion of his stock to Mr. George Van Zandt, the cashier, and relinquishing to that gentleman the active management of the business. Mr. Scoville still retains a majority of the stock, but the personal supervision of the bank's business is in the hands of Mr. Van Zandt. There has been no change of officers, Directors, or stockholders, but the stock has been somewhat more evenly distributed, and Mr. Scoville is now enabled to devote more time to his other interests. According to the old rules, depositors desiring to draw out their money were required to give the usual notice, but this rule was not always enforced. When, during the panic, it was enforced, the depositors began to suspect that the bank was not all right. The new rules provide for the enforcement of the sixty-day rule at all times. The reorganized bank, with its commercial and savings departments, is now running. The amount due depositors in July last was some $360,000, which has been decreased up to date to $85,000. The remainder will be settled by January.

NOTHING STARTLING.

About $160,000 of claims against the Third National have thus far been proved up. Blanks have been sent to all the country correspondents, and it is expected all their claims will be adjusted within a week. It is understood that Receiver Jackson desires to sell the property Nos. 108 and 110 Randolph street, but thus far he has received no offers. When a dividend will be declared is still uncertain.

The Central and German did not yield an item.

Only $15,000 of the Fidelity's 10 per cent dividend yet remains on hand. It is to be divided among 3,000 people, one-third of whom will probably not call for their money until the last dividend, if then. The project of organizing a company to purchase the safety vaults is said to have fallen through, but other persons are figuring on the property. The price asked is $150,000. The net income now is $15,000.

Nine-tenths of those interested in the winding up of the German-American Bank signed a petition asking for the appointment of Mr. Killan as Receiver. It will be presented to the Court in a day or two.

ANOTHER CAUCUS.

NOTHING ACCOMPLISHED.

The eight Republican members of the County Board tried to hold another caucus yesterday to conclude, if possible, the list of officials whom it lies in their power to appoint. This time the base of operations was changed from the Transit House to the Grand Pacific Hotel. This was owing to the fact that Commissioner Tabor was well enough to come down, and because the weather was fine. Commissioner Bocse was compelled to leave early in the course of the meeting on account of a death in his family, hence nothing was done. The question talked over was the Wardenship of the Poor-House and Insane Asylum. For this place ex-Ald. William Cox seems to have the best show, and it is more than likely that he is the coming man. No action was taken out of respect to Mr. Boese.

There is danger that there may be a hitch in the list of appointments already made, and not yet reported to the County Board for adoption, which have been published in THE TRIBUNE. Commissioner Spofford is said to feel sore—very sore. He is disappointed. He entered the Board with a hat full of resolutions and a head chuck full of reform. His voice, though, has had no weight, and there seems to be a prevailing idea at present that he will kick the whole thing over.

The friends of Commissioner Tabor say that he has been misrepresented all along, and that he is now, and always was, a Republican. When he was lying sick at the Transit House he was waited upon by some of the Commissioners, and they were willing to give him anything he wanted if he would only join forces with the seven Republicans, and thus create a majority. To this he agreed at once, and said that there was only one thing which he wanted, and that was to say who should be County Agent. He had named his man, and insisted upon his selection in order that their promises might be made good. As to going back upon what had been done, there were other Republicans who would kick long before Commissioner Tabor would raise his voice.

From what a TRIBUNE reporter learned yesterday afternoon, it is very likely that Commissioner Spofford will vote against Muirhead, Tabor's man, and also against Nick Eckhardt, Myers' man. Both men are objectionable to him, and Mr. Spofford has been questioning among his friends whether the Republicans of the West Side would go back on him if he should vote against the men mentioned. Mr. Spofford is disappointed and disgusted because Capt. McGrath was not agreed upon as County Agent, and Chris Mamer selected as his assistant.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Grand Jury disposed of a few jail cases yesterday and adjourned early.

The Committee on Public Charities is looking for a new location for the County Agent's office. The present quarters are regarded as entirely inadequate.

Emma Hanson, a youthful creature who was sent to the Bridewell six weeks ago by Justice Morrison as a "vag," applied for a release yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus, and was accommodated by Judge McAllister.

James Burns will have his second trial in the Criminal Court Monday for the killing of Grubb at Maskell Hall the past summer. He was tried a few weeks ago and the jury disagreed. The case of Alexander Huhn, for the killing of a little girl on the 4th of July, was set for yesterday, but was continued until the January term.

Gen. Lieb has not yet settled with all of his employes, and the reason given is that he cannot get the money from the Treasurer. He holds an order on the Treasury for $4,200, but there is no money. Among those who have not been paid are those who refused to contribute to the "general" exchequer when he was on the eve of stepping down and out.

Joslyn Smith, Ole Kettlison, Thomas Murly, and Ellen L. Quinly were adjudged insane in the County Court yesterday. The latter is a young lady well known in Hyde Park, and the condition of her mind was attributed to sickness and nervous excitement. She was accompanied in court by her mother and the Rev. Dr. Johnson, of the Hyde Park Presbyterian Church, and it is believed that with judicious treatment she will soon be restored to perfect health. She was taken to Elgin last evening, and the other unfortunates go to Jefferson.

The trial of Frank Sheppard for the killing of Officer McArthur occupied the Criminal Court again yesterday. The defendant was the principal witness, and was cross-examined without bringing out material facts. The other witnesses were Healy, Bond, and Turkington, called in rebuttal. The State's Attorney addressed the jury in behalf of the prosecution in the forenoon, and in the afternoon the defendant's counsel had his say. This morning the State's Attorney will close the arguments, and the case will go to the jury about noon. This case makes the sixth murder trial in the last twenty-five days.

The County Agent's annual report is about prepared, and will be laid before the Board in a few days. It shows that the office has cost for relief for the year $215,880.50, which is an increase of $41,000 over the preceding year. The greatest item of cost was for meat, 860,268 pounds having been disbursed, at a cost of $57,935. The expenditure for bread was $47,964; for coal, $41,772; for wood, $2,773; for shoes, $5,619; for groceries, $28,970; for transportation, $12,693; for salaries, $15,159. The increase in expenditure was about as follows: For groceries, $5,000; for meat, $7,000; bread, $8,000; wood, $1,000; coal, $11,000; and transportation, $6,000. These items of expense are exclusive of rent and all incidental expenses. It is a sad commentary on the management of the institution for the year.

THE LATEST CONVERT.

Commissioner Cleary, better known in official circles as "Judge" since he became a member of the Judiciary Committee, called the reporters about him yesterday and gave them timely warning of what they might expect. Said he, "Boys, I want to tell you a thing or two.—the first one of you, whether as big as John Nutt, or as small as Commodore Long, that ever lies about me, I will whip him!" The boys looked in his large gray eyes in wonderment as they listened, but made no response. Turning from the reporters, the "Judge" sought Commissioner Senne and opened up on him in a mild way. "I am glad," he said, "that you have taken the Hospital off my hands; but, remember what I say, there are 40,000 people looking at you! Tabor is a good man for the place, but look me in the eye while I say to you that it was not necessary for you Republicans to go into the country to find an honest man," slapping himself on the breast by way of emphasis. Before the conversation ended the "Judge" assured Mr. Senne that, if the Republicans named good men to run the several county institutions, he would vote for them with all his heart, having no higher ambition, he said, than to help along the cause of economy and reform.

THE CITY-HALL.

M. C. Stearns took out a permit yesterday to build five two-story store-dwellings, 22x40 feet each, northeast corner of Dearborn and Adams street, to cost $8,000.

All of the water-bonds which fall due Jan. 1 and are held in this city will be paid upon presentation at the Comptroller's office before Jan. 24. Those held elsewhere will be paid in New York.

The Washington street tunnel, which has been undergoing repairs, will be again ready for travel by Saturday night. The iron-work is now being paved. The gas-pipes were found much eaten by rust, and very leaky. Hence they were replaced with new ones.

A case of supposed small-pox was reported yesterday from the house of the late Daniel O'Hara, corner of Sangamon and Adams streets. One of the young boys of the family is the afflicted one. The Health Officer had not decided yesterday that the disease was small-pox.

RELIEF FUND.

The police and firemen, when paid their November salaries yesterday, were each handed a copy of the following notice:

You are hereby notified that by virtue of the power conferred upon the Board of Trustees of the Police and Firemen's Relief Fund by an act for the relief of the disabled members of the Police and Fire Departments in cities and villages (approved May 24, 1877; in force July 1, 1877), the assessment upon each and every member of the Police and Fire Departments of this city for the year A. D. 1878, has been fixed by the said Board at the sum of $5, which you are required to pay to the Treasurer of said Relief Fund on or before the 20th day of January, 1878, before you will be entitled to or can receive any benefit from said fund, as provided by Sec. 3 of said act.

ANNOUNCEMENTS